





In Public Show of Chinese Unity

# Hua Appears With Other Senior Leaders

By Fox Butterfield  
HONG KONG, Dec. 1 (NYT) — In an attempt to demonstrate unity in China, the Communist Party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, appeared today with a group of other senior leaders at a public demonstration in Peking that was intended to clamp down on the current public political debate in the capital.

It was the first time that Mr. Hua, who had been indirectly criticized in some of the recent rash of wall posters in Peking, had been seen in public since the debate started nearly two weeks ago. He appeared at a meeting for Chinese athletes going to the forthcoming Asian games in Bangkok along with Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping and five other ranking leaders, some of whom had also been under attack.

At the same time, oew, and evidently officially inspired wall posters were pasted up today demanding an end to criticism of Mao and calling for the Chinese people to rally around the Communist Party. One charged that a "small handful" of people were trying to attack Mao, "the red sun in our hearts."

**Strong Warning**  
The poster warned, in language reminiscent of the Cultural Revolution, that if these "bad eggs" dared to sign their names to their own posters, the people will "smash your dog heads."

Diplomatic sources in Peking said that workers, students and other residents of the capital had been briefed at meetings during the past two days about a new directive that warned against letting the recent wave of wall posters and street rallies calling for democracy get out of control.

Crowds of Chinese reading the

dozens of posters in a central section of Peking were also less friendly in their contacts with foreigners today, the sources said, after a new poster urged Chinese not to criticize their country to outsiders. Many Chinese had sought out foreign diplomats or journalists to discuss Chinese politics or ask questions about how governments in the United States and Europe work.

It also seemed possible that Mr. Teng, who has clearly emerged as the main decision maker in China, was more concerned with insuring that his major new economic and social policies were approved at a party meeting now underway in Peking than he was with revenge on his adversaries. In interviews with foreigners this week Mr. Teng has insisted that there will be no purges of ranking leaders now.

But it also seemed possible, if not likely, that Mr. Teng's efforts to appease his opponents in the party Politburo had run into stiff opposition and he had been forced to back off.

**Reforms From Above**  
Indeed, some analysts reasoned, Mr. Teng was still pursuing his main policy goals — introducing more foreign technology, shifting to a more market-oriented economy and establishing a new legal

system. But in typical Communist fashion he was imposing his reforms from above rather than allowing them to be instituted from below by popular initiative.

The party paper, *Jenmin Jih Pao*, for example, said today that China's peasants must be guaranteed the right to elect leaders of their production teams. The production team is the lowest, or working level of the rural commune organization.

Officially, the peasants have long had this privilege, but the paper said it had often been infringed on by higher officials who had vetoed peasant choices.

In recent days a number of articles in the press have insisted that elections of local officials is a far better and more efficient method than appointment from above because it guarantees better quality people for the job and arouses the people's enthusiasm.

But Peking has recently decided that it is best not to have poster writers make similar demands themselves.

Among the other leaders to appear with Mr. Hua were Wang Tung-hsing, the former commander of Mao's bodyguards, who is now a vice-chairman of the party, and Chen Hai-lin, the commander of the Peking military region. Both have been under attack in the posters for their alleged role in putting down the large demonstration in honor of the Chou En-lai in April, 1976, in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

**U.S. Seeks More China Students**  
**Despite Any Russian Objections**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI) — The United States hopes to broaden its list of students with China into a full program of scientific and technical cooperation despite any objections that the Soviet Union may raise, an administration official said yesterday.

The official gave further details of Chinese plans for sending up to 10,000 of its best students and scholars abroad for training by 1985. He said U.S. universities would probably get the largest group — including 500 or more scheduled to come next year.

Asked where this program might lead in future, the official noted that the United States already has a "mature" program of cooperation and technology with the Soviet Union in such nonmilitary fields as space, oceanography, environment and cancer research.

"There's no reason we shouldn't build up this kind of cooperation with the Chinese," he said. But he stressed that cooperation with Peking would also avoid arms-related technology. "There's no reason the Soviets should oppose this kind of relationship," he said.

All university courses open to American students in such studies as science, engineering, agriculture and economics will be open to the Chinese, he said, but they will be barred from military-related research conducted by U.S. universities.

In return, he said, between 30 and 100 American scholars are expected to study in China, probably concentrating on language, archeology and culture. Some geologists and anthropologists may be allowed to do field work in China.



Typical scene at one of London's newsstands yesterday after the Times Newspapers suspended all publication.

## The British Face Up to Life Without Oldest Daily Paper

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — Britain today faced up to life without the Times. The country's oldest daily newspaper was missing from the breakfast tables of many of the famous and powerful, after suspending publication at midnight.

Its readership turned to other newspapers as the Times moved to try to solve the bitter labor problems which brought about its closure. Management had given the 4,270 employees until midnight to agree to sweeping new conditions, but only 800 of the staff met the deadline. Others were still negotiating as midnight passed but the powerful National Graphical Association print union refused to hold discussions under threat of suspension.

In an attempt to ease tension, management said it would not start issuing dismissal notices for two weeks, giving negotiators badly needed time to hammer out agreements.

## Tehran Clashes Reported As Crowds Ignore Curfew

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political protests, Radio Iran said today.

The blackout affected several cities, including Tehran, where it caused traffic jams just before the night curfew and considerable difficulties for hospitals, the state-run radio said. Power cuts have hit the capital three evenings this week.

Political sources said the cuts were caused by protest action by workers opposed to the military government. Similar action disrupted distribution of heating fuel and other vital products in the capital recently, though there were signs today that normal deliveries had resumed.

Radio Iran also said measures had been taken to return customs services to normal. Strikes by customs employees in Tehran, the southern port of Khorramshahr and elsewhere have held up cargoes for several weeks.

**'Critical Days'**  
The tree of oppression will be cut down," the letter said in part. "These are critical days for Islam. You will be remembered for your sacrifices."

The provocative statement was not echoed by a large section of Iran's clergy, however. Ayatollah Sayed Abdollah Shirazi, the Muslim bishop of the holy city of Mashhad in northeast Iran, has not called for any strike or protest during the mourning period, his spokesman said.

A government announcement earlier in the week prohibited religious processions during the holy period, the second day of its kind in 25 years. The government said the restrictions were necessary because opposition groups were taking advantage of religious gatherings for political ends.

Iran's powerful Shiite clergy reacted to the ban with a shrug. "We don't need permission for practicing religion," one clergy spokesman said.

**Fear of Showdown**  
The mounting tension between the two sides caused fears of an imminent showdown. Tehran residents hoarded food, gasoline and heating fuel, foreign families headed home and the military braced for the religious gatherings.

There was speculation the shah would seek to head off any new confrontation between the well-armed military and the masses by working out a political settlement with the opposition.

Politicians said they pleaded for free religious gatherings during the holy period. They believed, however, that the military would present itself with full force in the streets.

**Hussein to Mediate**  
BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (UPI) — King Hussein of Jordan will travel to Paris on Dec. 11 to serve as a mediator between the shah and Mr. Khomeini, a Beirut newspaper said today.

The newspaper said King Hussein would also meet French government officials for talks on bilateral relations and the Middle East.

**Blackout in Isfahan**  
TEHRAN, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — Arsonists set fire to three banks and a shop in the central Iranian city of Isfahan last night during power cuts apparently caused by

## On West Bank, Gaza Autonomy Israel Reported Drafting Tough Palestinian Plan

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (UPI) — In a series of major behind-the-scenes policy meetings, several agencies of the Israeli government have been quietly drafting a hardline formula for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip designed to restrict severely Arab self-governance if a peace treaty is signed, Israeli sources said tonight.

Top officials of the Defense Ministry met in Tel Aviv today with Prime Minister Menachem Begin's highest-ranking aides and made several sweeping policy recommendations that would give West Bank and Gaza Palestinians the right to administer their municipal services but little else, informed sources said.

Under a set of "autonomy principles" agreed upon at the meeting, Palestinian Arabs would be permitted to elect governing councils to administer some of their affairs. The councils, however, would never be permitted to form a legislative body with constitutional powers to enact laws that could lead to a Palestinian state.

When Israel negotiates on the West Bank-Gaza issue, the committee concluded, it should do so from the position that the military government will not be abolished, but that its presence will simply be withdrawn. The autonomy given to the 1.1 million West Bank and Gaza Palestinians would derive its power from the authority of the military government, since it would be the military government which would issue an order establishing *de facto* autonomy, according to the Israeli principal.

If the Palestinians' limited governing council declared itself a constitutional assembly, according to the principal, it would be abolished and the military government would resume control. The guideline closely follows the long-held precept of Mr. Begin's that individual Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be given autonomy, but that the areas themselves should not be allowed to become collectively autonomous in the sense of constitutional democracies.

Before reaching its conclusions, government sources said, the committee heard a report that predicted that governing council elections in the West Bank and Gaza will inevitably lead to a majority of Palestine Liberation Organization members.

**Seoul Leader Urged To Grant Amnesty**  
SEOUL, Dec. 1 (UPI) — President Park Chung Hee has been urged to issue a general amnesty for convicted political dissidents or prisoners convicted of minor crimes, a leading government party official said today.

Rep. Lee Hyo Sang, acting chairman of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, said his party recommended that the amnesty be issued around Dec. 27 when President Park starts a new six-year term. The amnesty would be the first since the founding of South Korea in 1948.

Sayed Mard, a presidential adviser who until recently was speaker of the Egyptian Parliament, said that he had been chosen by Mr. Sadat to receive the award in his name. Mard said the decision was not a protest.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is going ahead with his planned trip to Oslo Dec. 10, Israeli officials said.

**Stand-In to Take Prize for Sadat**  
CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat made a final decision not to attend the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in Oslo this week because he is busy trying to find a solution to the deadlock in peace negotiations with Israel, a top aide said today.

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**Somoza Agrees to a Vote On Whether He Must Quit**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
votes afterwards, Gen. Somoza leave the country with his half-brother, Gen. Jose Somoza, second in command of the National Guard, and his son, Maj. Anastasio Somoza III, who heads the guard recruit training program.

At a press conference last night, Gen. Somoza made it clear that he would neither abandon the presidency nor leave Nicaragua during the holding of a plebiscite.

Gen. Somoza's latest position was contained in a formal reply by his party to the OAS mediators, who earlier this week asked both sides to reconsider their earlier refusal of the referendum idea.

The opposition front, in a letter to the mediators, accepted the referendum in principle Wednesday night, but it advanced a list of 15 conditions.

The major opposition condition was the requirement that Gen. Somoza and his two relatives leave the country during the plebiscite.

The essential points of Gen. Somoza's reply to the mediators were:

• The public would vote on whether he would continue to hold the presidency, for which his term runs until May 1, 1981.

• In the event the vote went against Gen. Somoza, a constituent assembly would be elected to draft a new constitution and organize a provisional government.

• Gen. Somoza's party and the opposition must agree through negotiations on the conditions of the referendum that the area of possible constitutional reform.

Gen. Somoza said in his press conference that "the opposition has wanted me to resign and they have been trying to throw me out for a year. There are other countries also trying to throw me out. The Liberal Party and I decided that the way to decide this was by votes and not by bullets, and that's why I changed my mind."

He also said that in the event a constituent assembly is elected, the Sandinistas could run candidates for the assembly.

He said that if the Sandinistas agreed to a peaceful solution to the problem here, he would issue a general amnesty that would erase political and other crimes with the result of their past guerrilla activities and permit them to participate freely in local politics.

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According to the mediators' suggestions, if the vote favored Gen. Somoza, he would remain in office until his term expires, reorganizing his government to permit the largest of the opposition groups to co-govern with him in his Cabinet.

Under the mediators' suggestion, if he lost, he and the members of his family who hold government posts would leave the country and the opposition front would organize what they have proposed to be a government of national unity, which would rule until regular elections are scheduled again in 1981.

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## 'Satisfied' With Guidelines Program

## Carter Sees Slow Growth, No Recession

By Art Pine

HINGTON, Dec. 1 (WP) — President Jimmy Carter said yesterday that the U.S. economy probably will not experience a recession, but he insisted "we won't recession" as some economic forecasters predicted.

At a news conference, Mr. Carter said he would choose to be a president if necessary to put his new fight against inflation, but indicated he believed the anti-inflation effort would be good politics.

Carter also declared he was "satisfied" with the way his new price guidelines program was working, despite reports that it has some difficulties in getting the defense budget by somewhat more than is needed to offset inflation. But he avoided promising to fulfill a 1977 pledge to U.S. allies to increase defense outlays by a full 3 percent after inflation.

## Less Growth

In discussing the economic outlook, the president conceded that "our real growth rate will be reduced" in 1979 to "maybe less than 3 percent" — the figure his economic advisers have used.

A growth rate that sluggish would not necessarily mean the economy was in a recession, but only that output was not rising rapidly enough to keep the unemployment rate from increasing.

By contrast, several leading economists outside the government have forecast that the economy will grow

at only a 2-percent pace or less next year. Some forecasts predict that there will be at least six months in which output declines — technically a recession.

On related matters, Mr. Carter also:

• Asserted that his administration already has streamlined the federal government "considerably," even though there now are 6,000 more U.S. employees than when he took office. He blamed the rise on congressional actions.

• Said he did not veto the tax bill in September — even though doing so might have helped to slow inflation — because such a veto would have added a tremendous additional tax burden on our people and restrained greatly the normal [economic] growth.

• Insisted that Americans still would prosper despite the sacrifices he is asking of workers and businesses in his new anti-inflation program. "We don't anticipate a recession or depression next year," he said.

Mr. Carter's remarks on the economy came as Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council on Economic Advisers, predicted that despite this week's glut of inflation figures, prices will begin slowing probably before the middle of 1979.

In a speech before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Schultz said "we ought to see some leveling off and edging downward of the inflation rate" by the middle of next year. He also denied that Mr. Carter was seeking mandatory wage-and-price controls.

## Analysts Disappointed

The Labor Department reported Tuesday that consumer prices rose a sharp 0.8 percent in October, disappointing administration analysts, who had been hoping for some easing.

Alfred Kahn, Mr. Carter's new anti-inflation chief, told a luncheon group that day that he did not expect to see any quick improvement. He predicted that the inflation rate may diminish "in nine months" or so.

The dispute over the defense budget involves a pledge Mr. Carter made to U.S. allies last year to boost military spending each year by at least 3 percent after adjustment for inflation.

The president earlier this fall had given the go-ahead for the full 3-percent increase, but since has come under pressure from liberal groups who fear the rise would come at the expense of traditional Democratic social programs.

Earlier this week, the White House hinted strongly that Mr. Carter was reconsidering his initial decision, and sources said most of the president's top economic advisers were urging him to trim the increase in defense spending.

## No Commitment

Mr. Carter carefully avoided committing himself on the question in his comments yesterday. Aides have indicated the president may make a final decision on the defense issue within a few days.

The president's commitment to keep up his inflation fight came in response to a question on what Mr. Carter would do if he were faced with a choice between continuing his wage-price efforts and becoming "a one-term president."

"I would maintain the fight against inflation," he said. Then, referring to complaints about his budget-cutting, he added: "I'm beginning to see more and more clearly how difficult that will be, but I am going to do it."

Mr. Carter also insisted that changes his policymakers are considering in the way wage and price increases are computed for the new guidelines program do not represent any change in his guidelines.

## Shell Rationing Gasoline 75% To U.S. Dealers

By Edwin McDowell

YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Shell Oil Co. began nationwide rationing of all its gasoline today, dealers to 75 percent of their monthly volumes, the company said.

The move follows persistent reports from the industry that shortages of high-octane gasoline in certain parts of the country were becoming a problem. The company said it was the latest to warn that gasoline supplies are "extremely tight" nationally.

Harold K. Hark, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said that "there may be temporary shortages of high-octane gasoline in certain parts of the country." He said the shortage was "caused by federal price controls" that have held down gasoline prices.

Long Lines Foreseen

Hark said that some dealers would run short of gasoline because of the rationing. He said that "this is not a long-term situation like during the embargo." He said, "Our users will just go to other sources."

Standard Limits Premium Unleaded

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) said today that it is limiting deliveries of its Amoco premium lead-free in December to 75 percent of its regular lead-free gasoline.

Standard said that it does not plan to limit or allocate deliveries of its regular lead-free gasoline. It said that dealers and jobbers will receive premium lead-free in a volume equal to their average monthly lead-free premium purchases for the first 10 months of the year.

"We will make up additional demand with additional volume of lead-free regular," a spokesman said. He said that Standard's refining system is operating at near capacity.

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## Moscone Buried After a Mass in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 — Family, friends and public officials from across the United States filled St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday to pay final tribute to Mayor George Moscone before his private burial.

In an emotional funeral mass, Mayor Peter Amador, who was the slain mayor's man who "strive to be warm, gentle and kind to everyone" and who epitomized San Francisco, "George Moscone cherished his city, and he was a true San Franciscan," he said.

Among those attending were Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, Joseph Alioto and George Christopher, former mayors of San Francisco, former New York Mayor John Lindsay and Jack Watson, an administrative aide to President Carter, who represented the White House.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported yesterday that Dan White, 32, a San Francisco supervisor who had quit and was refused reappointment, had confessed to the slayings on Monday of Mr. Moscone, 49, and Supervisor Harvey Milk, 48.

A nondenominational memorial service for Mr. Milk, whose body was cremated, was held last night at the San Francisco Opera House.

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## Jenkins to Visit Carter

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP) — Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community's executive commission, will meet with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during a visit to Washington Dec. 14 and Dec. 15, the Common Market said today.



Locked-out German metal workers sip beer as they stand in front of the Mannesmann steel works, where they were refused entrance for the morning shift. The signs carried by some workers read: "This firm is being struck" and "The lockout is harmful to human dignity."

## 8 Struck West German Steel Plants Begin Lockout

ESSEN, West Germany, Dec. 1 (AP) — Iron and steel plant managers locked out 29,000 workers from eight plants in northwestern West Germany today, aggravating the first strike in their region in 50 years.

The move came in reply to a strike by 37,000 IG Metall union members who walked out at nine plants.

Employers described the lockout as a legal means to bring about a quick end to the strike. The powerful IG Metall union called it a retaliatory move designed to "bleed to death our union funds."

At a union meeting in Bochum last night, 5,000 strikers protested the lockouts and demanded that employers return to the negotiating table.

Kurt Herb, IG Metall district administrator, demanded that employers come up with what he called a realistic offer to meet union demands for steps toward introduction of a 35-hour week and 5 percent more pay.

The strike started when management offered 3 percent more and six weeks vacation for all.

## Says 'Political Channels' Neglected

## Carter Admits Concern on CIA Reports

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT) — President Carter voiced concern yesterday over the quality of American intelligence reporting on foreign political crises and said he had asked top aides to take steps to improve methods for collecting and analyzing information on sensitive developments abroad.

Asked at a White House news conference about the performance of the CIA in anticipating the recent turmoil in Iran, he said that since entering office he had been "very pleased with the quality" of the agency's work. At the same time, he said, he had recently become concerned that too much emphasis had been placed over the years on gathering information by electronic means.

This meant, he said, that the CIA and other agencies had tended to neglect information available "in normal political channels," some of it public and "available around the world." There "was still some progress to be made" in this area, he added.

Asked about the administration's controversial plans for civil defense, Mr. Carter said he was considering a new program that would focus "on a fairly long-term evacuation of cities."

But he called reports that the program would cost \$2 billion "completely erroneous." Congressional aides, however, said this figure was supplied in recent conversations with defense officials, including Barry Goldwater, director of the Pentagon's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

Undecided on Missile

Mr. Carter also said he had not yet decided whether to ask Congress for funds next year to begin development of a new land-based missile known as the MX. It is known that the Pentagon has proposed that \$200 million be set aside for beginning work on the MX and on the Trident 2, a submarine-launched missile.

Asked whether he would support these weapons in order to gain support for a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, Mr. Carter said his decision "would not be part of a SALT dance."

On general arms policy, Mr. Carter said that improvements in the quality and accuracy of Soviet

missiles had made existing U.S. land-based rockets more vulnerable to a surprise attack. "We are addressing this question with a series of analyses," he said, "but I've not yet made a decision on how to deal with it."

Discussing possible arms improvements, he said: "We keep our weapons up-to-date; we improve our communications and command and information systems." But he seemed reluctant to endorse proposals made by defense and White House aides to enhance the ability of the United States to wage a small-scale nuclear war.

"Our nuclear policy basically is one of deterrence," he said, "to take actions that are well known by the American people and that are well known by the Soviets and other nations — that any attack on us would result in devastating destruction of the nation which launched an attack."

## Warning on Cuba

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — Mr. Carter cautioned the Soviet Union yesterday that the United States would consider it "a very serious development" if Moscow should violate its 1962 agreement to send no nuclear weapons to Cuba.

Mr. Carter said at his news conference that the United States has far as "no evidence at all" that nuclear weapons have been introduced on the island, but he said the United States would keep an eye on the situation.

The president indicated that he had no reason to believe the recent transfer of Soviet-built MIG-23 interceptors to Cuba posed an increased nuclear threat to the United States. The planes can be modified to carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Carter said that soundings through diplomatic channels had brought Soviet assurances that no arms shipments to Cuba "have [vi-

olated] or will violate" the agreement reached with Moscow after the 1962 missile crisis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter said, the United States has monitored Soviet compliance with the agreement "very carefully" and will continue to assess both the quality and the quantity of Cuba's Soviet arms imports "to be sure that there is no offensive threat."

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## U.S. to Extend Civil Rights to Age Bias Cases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP) — The government is planning to extend civil rights protection to victims of age discrimination, but officials say they hope to avoid the pitfalls of deciding in Washington whether 12-year-olds can play Little League football in Des Moines.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under a proposal published in today's Federal Register, would give recipients of federal financial aid up to 2½ years to justify or weed out all age distinctions or face loss of the money.

Victims of age discrimination, whether young or old, thus will become the fourth major group of Americans to win federal protection of their rights in the last 15 years, following blacks, women and the handicapped.

The new regulation, designed to implement the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, will not eliminate all age criteria from federal programs. But officials predict that it will end many unfair practices, such as refusing literacy training to those over 40, restricting home health care to persons over 60 in some states, 65 in others, and setting arbitrary limits on the age of children who may attend day-care centers.

## Cultural Exchange Talks Delayed

## U.S. Bar on Spy Suspects Raises Fear of Soviet Chill

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (WP) — An FBI attempt to block a U.S. visit by two Soviet officials, suspected of espionage activities, has held up negotiations on a new U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement and raised fears within the State Department about renewed friction between Washington and Moscow.

An issue is a problem that has brought the State Department and the FBI into frequent conflict during recent months — the clash between the pursuit of better relations with the Soviet Union and national security considerations.

The two Russians are members of an official, three-man delegation scheduled to be in Washington this week to begin talks on renewing the agreement under which the two countries exchange visits by prominent musicians, entertainers and other artists.

However, informed sources said yesterday, the FBI opposed giving visas to two of the officials because they were among 105 Soviet diplomatic personnel expelled from Britain in 1972 for alleged espionage activities. The sources were able to identify the two only by the last names of Azarov and Kyrugin.

## Visas Are Delayed

As a result, the sources said, the State Department was forced to delay acting on the visa requests and to ask the Soviet Union to postpone the cultural exchange talks until January.

The official reason given by the State Department to Moscow, the sources added, was that the International Communications Agency, the main U.S. agency in the negotiations, first wants to conclude similar talks now under way with Romania. However, some sources said, the clash over the two visas was at least as big a cause of the postponement.

Within the State Department, the sources said, the matter has caused serious concern because of a fear that rejection of the two Soviet delegates will touch off a cycle of retaliations by Moscow against U.S. officials who are seeking to visit the Soviet Union on business.

Underlining that concern, the sources continued, was the recent Soviet refusal to grant a visa to a State Department officer, Martin Wenick, who had been scheduled to go to Moscow to assist in preparations for the visit there of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal beginning this weekend.

Following what the sources called "a high-level U.S. appeal," the Soviet Union reversed itself and gave Mr. Wenick a visa. The sources said that, while State Department officials are not certain that the two cases are connected, there is suspicion within the department that the Wenick incident was an attempt to give visas to its officials.

## Hard-Line Approach

In the background is the feeling of many high-ranking State Department officials that the FBI, backed by an increasingly hard-line approach in Attorney General Griffin Bell's Justice Department toward Communist-bloc espionage, has been complicating the search for détente with the Soviet Union.

In its most extreme form, this get-tough approach has involved such joint FBI-Justice Department actions as the arrests on May 20 and convictions on Oct. 13 of two Soviet citizens employed by the United Nations on charges of trying to buy U.S. naval secrets.

The State Department and the CIA, which had argued for expelling rather than prosecuting the

two Russians, contends that Moscow interpreted the incident as a breach of the "unwritten rules" that the two countries normally apply to espionage activities.

State Department officials say the Soviet Union's arrest on June 12 of a U.S. businessman, Francis Crawford, was a direct retaliation for the prosecution of its two nationals.

## Control of Visitors

On a less dramatic, but potentially more important level, the two departments also have been at odds over the State Department's alleged permissiveness in granting visas to visitors from the Soviet bloc. The State Department argues that its ability to encourage a regular flow of officials, journalists, businessmen and others is an important element in its everyday dealings with Moscow and its allies.

However, the FBI counters that, as part of its responsibility for safeguarding national security, it must keep track of suspect visitors from Communist countries.

In an effort to resolve the conflict, the Carter administration recently established a special committee of representatives from the State and Justice departments, the FBI, the CIA and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to pass on disputed visa requests from the Communist bloc.

This committee, headed by Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, is supposed to iron out cases where there is a clash between the State Department and the FBI over whether a visa should be granted. But the sources said yesterday, there is a danger that the committee will run into an impasse over the case of the two prospective Soviet cultural negotiators.

According to the sources, the FBI, citing the 1971 explosion from Britain, has insisted that the two are a potential security threat and should be denied entry.

But, those State Department officials charged with managing U.S.-Soviet relations reportedly are equally insistent that the visas be granted to avoid retaliation.

The sources said the matter is considered so serious at the State Department that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is expected to meet with Mr. Bell and Mr. Egan in a few days in an attempt to find a solution.



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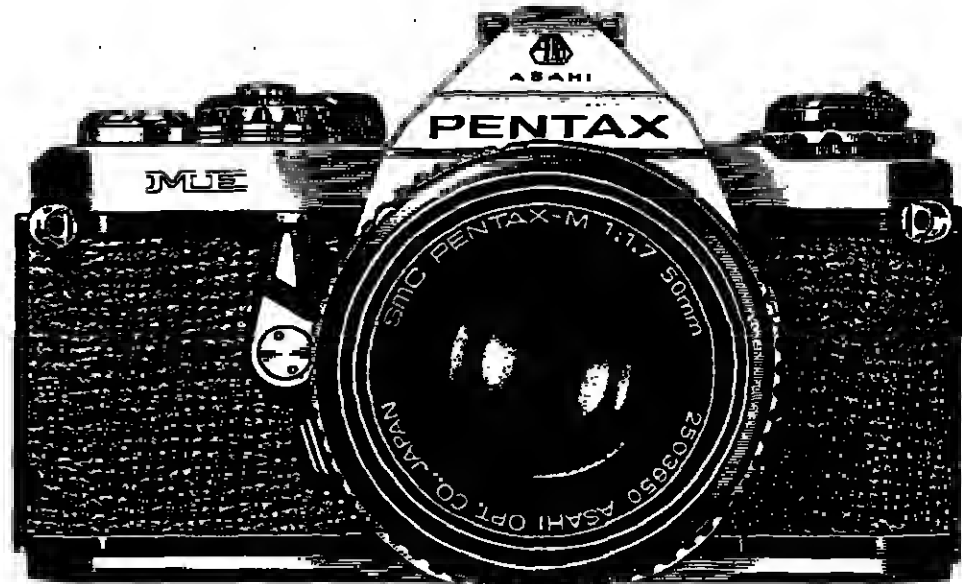
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## Keeping Promises to NATO

The White House lets it be known that President Carter is reconsidering his promise to NATO last year to raise U.S. defense spending 3 percent. The reason is the current grave — and totally justified — concern with inflation. If the 3 percent were a purely domestic matter, or if it involved only a decision that the administration had made internally, this kind of reconsideration would be normal and desirable. But it was, in fact, a promise to this country's European allies, in return for which they were to make similar contributions in the common interest.

Mr. Carter's White House does not seem fully to perceive the damage that is done to his standing abroad by this kind of inconstancy. The issue here is not only dollars and guns, but political stamina as well. The European governments all readily recognize the nature of Mr. Carter's present embarrassment, since they themselves continually have to deal with their own versions of it. U.S. voters no longer worry much about invasion from the East, and there's a constant temptation to divert money from defense to social benefits. But if the United States is not going to uphold its end of this bargain, it is idle to expect the Europeans to do any better. And if nobody is going to stick to the pledge, what is the point in continuing to have solemn summit meetings at which, with much fanfare, pledges continue to be made?

The debate over budget cuts, and who is to bear the burden of them, is going to be a far more savage and vehement one than simple arithmetic suggests. The budget deficit in this fiscal year, which began on Oct. 1, has been set at \$39 billion. Mr. Carter has repeatedly said that the deficit next year, as an essential part of the campaign to reduce inflation, will be under \$30 billion. But that will require cutting much more than \$9 billion from cur-

rent services. The nation's economic growth is slowing down, and a recession is probably not far ahead. Federal spending is likely to rise automatically — because of unemployment compensation, for example — and tax revenues are likely to fall below expectations. The present budget would swing into much heavier deficit. To keep the 1980 deficit under \$30 billion will probably require cutting present services and spending levels something like \$25 billion to \$30 billion — a dire reduction.

The awesome severity of this prospect is quite naturally bringing all sorts of commitments into question. But defense spending is the second subject within a month on which the administration has said that it is reconsidering an international pledge. In Europe last July, Mr. Carter promised to reinforce energy conservation in this country by letting the price of oil rise to world levels. Several weeks ago the administration said that it is thinking about retreating from that pledge.

The defense budget is not sacrosanct. Energy policy needs to be continuously readjusted to changing circumstances. Sometimes undertakings made in one climate have to be renegotiated in another. But the Carter administration seems to be falling into the habit of going to summit meetings, making agreements there, and then returning home to suggest that those agreements can be kept or not according to the exigencies of the moment. Asked about defense spending at his press conference on Thursday, Mr. Carter replied that "I will be responsible," and that he will assess the defense program with great care. We have no doubt of it. The question is whether he will have an equal concern for this country's allies abroad, and their confidence in the stability of U.S. intentions on the subject that matters most to them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Malthus Reconsidered

The neo-Malthusians have for some time dominated discussions of world population. In their gloom, some even calculated a date by which the planet would have so many people that there would be no room for anybody to lie down.

A more moderate but still chilling view was put forward a few years ago by Paul Ehrlich in his widely read book, "The Population Bomb." He wrote: "The battle to feed all of humanity is over. In the 1970s, the world will undergo famine — hundreds of millions of people are going to starve to death. . . . At this late date nothing can prevent a substantial increase in the world death rate."

Against a backdrop of such pessimistic forecasts, the U.S. Census Bureau recently reported a "perceptible decline" in the rate of increase of world population over the last 10 years. Some demographers now argue that the peak rate of increase has passed and the question for the future is mainly how fast the rate will drop. But celebration would be pre-

mature. The world is still far from zero growth; the population continues to increase by about 80 million a year. The present total of 4 billion is still likely to double early in the next century.

Moreover, the bureau's figures are only estimates. The population data for many countries are subject to great error. Even in this country, it has proved very difficult to obtain an accurate count of some minority groups. In huge nations like China and India, the difficulties of getting accurate counts are staggering.

Still, for all the caveats, the new Census Bureau figures are important. They bring welcome balance to a field often weighed down by dire predictions. A population catastrophe is not inevitable. The Rev. Thomas Malthus was mistaken in his conclusions two centuries ago, and so, it appears, are his successors. The demographic sky may be overcast, but it is not falling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### A Potential Threat

The Soviet Union's treaty of friendship with Ethiopia neatly sets the seal on a remarkable change of superpower allegiances which has taken place in the Horn of Africa in the past year and a half. Ironically, it comes almost exactly a year after Somalia, the other major country in this strategic part of the continent, tore up its own friendship treaty with Moscow out of disgust at the Soviet Union's decision to throw its weight behind Ethiopia in the war between the two countries that effectively ended last March.

The Soviet Union appears to have come best out of that exchange, for while the United States has lost virtually all its influence over Ethiopia, with which it had a military cooperation agreement, it has not established a close relationship with Somalia because of that country's refusal to say publicly that it will respect the borders of neighboring states, such as Ethiopia, in which other Somalis live.

The Soviet Union's position in this part of the world is made more threatening by the apparently powerful influence it has built up in Southern Yemen, where Aden has recently been made into a substitute for the base the Soviet Union lost last year at Berbera in Somalia. . . . For the Soviet Union actually to use its position to challenge the passage of oil to the West through the Red Sea would be to face the almost certain threat of nuclear

war. The Soviet presence in the Horn of Africa is a potential rather than an actual threat.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### PLO: Time for Deep Thinking

Israel has agreed that the Palestine Liberation Organization can appear in disguise in all West Bank negotiations; or rather that acceptable members of it can. It is a formal concession — the mayors and other leaders of the Palestinians would carry little weight without tacit PLO endorsement — but an important one. It requires the PLO to do some deep thinking. As an umbrella organization covering most shades of hostility to Israel from the militant to the ritualistic, and lumbered with a charter requiring the violent destruction of Israel, the PLO is not ideally placed to take decisions on the political development of a truncated Palestinian homeland. Nevertheless, it should either do so or allow its silence to be taken for consent. The Camp David agreement, limited as it is, offers tangible benefits to Palestinians in the removal of the Israeli administration and control over the land. It is manifestly not the last word on the future of the Palestinian homeland, but without it many more years might pass with no further words. The administrative council could, seriously used, be the beginning of Palestinian self-determination, and at the same time a crucial test of the Israeli government's intentions.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 2, 1903

WASHINGTON — The recent proposal for joint maneuvers of the British and American fleets has received much attention, and was discussed today by the President with his Cabinet. It is suggested that such a maritime war will foster the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and will so inspire those partaking in the usually tedious maneuvers as to bring out the very best in both sides, and show the real limits of the respective fleets. But questions of a diplomatic nature have as yet hindered the full acceptance of this unconventional scheme.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 2, 1928

WASHINGTON — The recent failure of talks on naval limitations among Britain, France and the United States has not put an end to all hopes of naval cooperation among these countries. The chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Bennett, has proposed to Prime Minister Baldwin a new naval parity at which it is hoped the real bonds of understanding between the two countries will come to the fore. President Coolidge, however, is known to be unsympathetic with Mr. Bennett's going over the head of the State Department.



## Covering the Third World

By Stanley Meisler

NEW YORK — The Third World creates problems for foreign correspondents over described by Hemingway and little understood by most U.S. readers. Their greatest difficulty comes from working in societies that have no understanding of the needs and demands of an unrestricted press. The national press in these countries never offends the government. As Third World leaders like to say, their press is enlisted in the battle for development. Rather than stand on the sidelines and snipe at government policies, editors and reporters help carry them out.

In the early 1960s, when U.S. correspondents first came to the Third World, the officials often tried to hide their frustration and fury so as not to offend the powerful and generous nation that these journalists represented. But the Third World has gotten over that; nowadays, ministries of information frequently react to stories they find displeasing by admonishing, expelling, or jailing correspondents.

### Barred

In March 1973, when I was Africa correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, I found myself barred from entry into Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zambia, and South Africa. Inefficiency would probably have allowed me to enter Zaire, Upper Volta, Rwanda and Burundi, but I would have risked expulsion, at least, when officials discovered I was there. I had a multi-entry visa into Uganda but was advised by the director of the U.S. Information Service there that the Ugandans considered me "a special problem."

In 1970, I received a letter from the Zambian Ministry of Information welcoming me to the Third Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference in Lusaka and a cable promising that accommodations would be arranged upon my arrival. When I arrived, my accommodations had indeed been arranged: Police arrested me and took me to the remand prison in Ndola, in the Zambian Copper Belt. I spent one night in a cell with six Africans awaiting trial for manslaughter and armed robbery and then was expelled from Zambia. Some officials had taken offense at my advance article on the conference.

Oddly, censorship is not a major weapon of harassment in the Third World and is rarely efficient when imposed. African governments, as a rule, impose censorship only during brief periods of tension, such as a coup or an invasion.

### Self-Censorship

In most cases, the troubles begin after a story is published. Some correspondents practice a kind of self-censorship to avoid them. Discussing coverage of Africa almost a decade ago, Peter Wehler of Newsweek, told the International Press Institute: "One has to weigh one's words very carefully, and to think of the possible repercussions before committing them to print. . . . Every correspondent has to overcome this problem in his own way. My own rough rule of thumb is that if the story is sufficiently important, then publish and be damned; but if it's something that is essentially trivial, . . . then perhaps it is better to pass it by."

In 1971, I wrote an article about Upper Volta, an African country that I admired. It is one of the most impoverished lands of the world, but, unlike most other poor places, it is not ruled by a luxury-loving elite. The top officials of Upper Volta ride to work on motor bikes and share crowded and poorly furnished offices.

Instead of being pleased, President Sangoure Lamizana and other Voltan leaders were infuriated. Editor Boniface Kabore wrote a seven-

part series about the article in the mimeographed newspaper of Ouagadougou. . . . An Example of Bad Faith: The Insinuations of a Certain American Journalist About Upper Volta. . . . "He should know," Kabore wrote, "that the mass of misery that he said he saw is our business alone, just as the American slaughter in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos is the business of America alone."

At times, Third World governments try blandishment instead of harassment. In Mexico, during the recent administration of President Luis Echeverria, foreign correspondents regularly received a variety of Mexican handicrafts, enormous art books, original lithographs by some of the country's leading artists, and Christmas baskets filled with bottles of whiskey, wine and champagne. In parts of the Middle East, at least until very recently, a correspondent could find his palm crossed with a Rolex wristwatch or an ivory-handled pistol. Most U.S. news organizations insist that gifts, if received in the United States, be returned; but in the Third World the conscientious correspondent risks alienating his most important sources in the government, for they would regard the return of a gift as an insult.

### Sensitivity

Both the harassment and blandishment come out of the same sensitivity. Officials of the Third World do not like what they read about themselves in U.S. newspapers. This is understandable. Most Third World countries need foreign investment and aid, and bad publicity can hurt their chances of getting them. Adding to the sensitivity of Third World officials is the feeling, shared by many of them, that the Western world looks down on them. The fact that the most U.S. foreign correspondents are white while most people of the Third World are non-white compounds the difficulties of reaching across the barriers.

Then, too, the area itself — its culture, its goals — presents problems. Both correspondent and reader can relate to Western Europe fairly easily. The needs and systems and goals are somewhat similar to those of the United States. But a Third World correspondent soon finds that in Asia or Africa or Latin America social change is more important than political events. The Third World is a world of poverty, of frustrated striving of culture, of the loss of tradition, of incredible change. These are difficult subjects to cover, for they are hard to grasp and hard to make interesting to U.S. readers — and hard to write without somehow offending one's host.

Most correspondents in the Third World, especially those from the United States, have always struck me as serious journalists anxious to understand, reluctant to sneer, sympathetic to their hosts. Nicholas Stroh, who was murdered in Uganda, and Arnold Zeitlin, who was expelled from the Philippines, were former Peace Corps volunteers who asked for Third World assignments because of their commitment to developing peoples.

But their sympathy did not matter to their host governments. Third World countries, like Nigeria now and India under Indira Gandhi, are not looking for a sympathetic analysis of their problems; they are looking for an absence of analysis. They want praise from the press, not understanding.

The World Press Freedom Development Committee, organized by several U.S. publishers and broadcasters, is planning a \$1-million program to train Third World journalists in the United States and to send U.S. experts abroad to help Third World newspapers.

### Jerusalem Issue

Harry J. Lipkin's remark (Letters, Nov. 21) that the "Arab claim to Jerusalem has no more validity than a German claim to Paris" is both offensive and idiotic. So is his belief that "even when they controlled the city, very few Arabs cared to live there."

Arab claims to Jerusalem are based on almost uninterrupted possession for the last 13 centuries. The old walled city has always had an Arab majority and its character, as any visitor can see, is very largely Arab. Since the Israelis occupied and then annexed the city in 1967, thousands of Arab citizens have been evicted, their homes destroyed and their land expropriated; Jewish immigrants have been settled in their places, both inside and outside the walls.

The Israeli aim is quite clear: to forcibly eradicate the Arab claim to Jerusalem by turning it into a Jewish city. And they are doing this in direct contravention of the Geneva Convention and the wishes of the international community, including the United States.

DAVID GILMOUR.

Twickenham, England.

## Isolated Namibia: An Unknown Beauty

By Tom Wicker

SWAKOPMUND, Namibia — Just south of here along the road to Walvis Bay, the Atlantic Ocean sweeps in grandly from the west. Beyond the beach, high and shifting sand dunes roll away into the African interior.

A few surfcasters and picnic parties were widely spaced along the beach one recent sunny day, and a surfer or two tried the waves. Some with strong legs and a steady sense of direction hiked into the dunes. Summer was coming in here in the Southern Hemisphere, and people were turning out to enjoy it.

Still, for such spectacular beauty, this must be one of the least spoiled places in an overpopulated world. Namibia — South-West Africa on most maps — has only about a million people in an area larger than France, and a population density of less than one person per square kilometer. And most of them live far to the north in Ovamboland.

### Getting There

Since it's hard for the outside world to get here, there's little or no pressure on the beaches, or on the postcard town of Swakopmund, a relic of German colonialism with streets named for Kaiser Wilhelm, Von Moltke and other Teutonic heroes. Its gem-like Hotel Hansa is a traveler's dream.

For an American long abroad, glimpsing the sea that links this continent with the New World is a moving experience. But it's the great dunes that make the Namibian coast so remarkable. They're said to be even more spectacular farther south but those hereabouts are memorable enough.

The sand is cream-colored, so unmarred that it reflects clouds passing overhead as if it were water. Mysterious and silent, the dunes — to anyone who ventures even a few hundred yards into them — offer a solitude as vast as the sea, and as elemental. Gulls pass overhead in wheeling flights, the wind ceaselessly alters the landscape, like an artist unwilling to abandon his work.

### The Dunes

But the dunes are frightening, too, engulfing. It's a relief, plunging back toward the highway, to catch sight of the Swakopmund light-house rising in the distance, and the roofs and cupolas of the town outlined against the sparkling sea.

The best way to get here is by car, across the Namib Desert from Windhoek, another outpost of colonial Germany where the street names run to Wagner, Strauss, Weber and Goring (the Nazi leader's father, who was a colonial administrator here). The drive, on an excellent paved road, takes about five hours across virtually unpopulated territory offering splendid vistas of distant mountains, some rising as abruptly from the plain as

monuments. John Ford would have known how to film such country.

Most of the way, the desert is scrubby bush country, some of it uncommonly green at this time of year. But the last hour before Swakopmund it becomes something of a moonscape — without vegetation, white and rocky, a colorless rolling sea, here and there huge boulders like meteorites, and only the endless highway stretching to the horizon to link the traveler with civilization. Coming upon the Atlantic from such desolation is like quenching thirst.

### Fighting

Namibia is largely unknown, probably because it's been administered by South Africa since World War I (illegally, according to the UN, in recent decades), which means there's almost no way to get here except by flight or road from South Africa.

In recent years, too, the country has been in the throes of a guerrilla war of liberation, although most of the fighting is near the Angolan border on the north.

But Namibia deserves to be better known; not only for its areas of scenic distinction, including the celebrated rock paintings to be found in the gorges of the Brandberg Massif, northeast of Swakopmund, but for its mineral wealth. Namibia is probably the world's greatest potential producer of uranium.

The new Rossing mine earned \$175 million in 1977, and that should rise to \$250 million or more this year. When other planned uranium operations are at full capacity, probably within the decade, uranium exports could reach perhaps \$2 billion.

Among other things, Namibia is also a hefty exporter of diamonds. Not only are investors constantly seeking deposits but, once the way is settled, hotel and other tourist interests are said to be ready to move in.

So Namibia's isolation may not be long for this world. At present, however, its war and its politics, as confusing as the shifting dunes. And whether South Africa is really ready to let Namibia go its own way is the largest of the questions that have to be asked.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Japan Unincorporated

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The unexpected change of leadership in Japan destroys a favorite U.S. stereotype. The image of Japan incorporated may be comfortable to this country's self-esteem, but the surprise passage of power at the top proves the notion is useless for analytical purposes.

Far from being locked in secret conspiracy, the citadels of authority in Japan are now riven by factional strife. Far from being Tweedledum and Tweedledee, the factions make a difference — in the present case, the case of transition in the premiership from Takeo Fukuda to Masayoshi Ohira, a difference that happens to favor the United States.

Historically, to be sure, the Japanese have been uncomfortable with narrow decisions, and partial to taking action by nearly universal consensus. The visible lines of cleavage on economic policy in that country never fit the U.S. model of open struggle among government, business and labor.

Conditions during a particular period, moreover, lent themselves to Japanese unity. From roughly 1955 through 1973, virtually all Japanese could profitably concentrate on increasing economic growth through rising exports of manufactured goods. With the total Japanese pie expanding, it was relatively easy to divide up slices virtually without interruption since the war, largely by managing relations between business and government. Instead of merely pushing growth by export, the LDP has had to figure out ways of redirecting Japanese energies toward more active development of the home market.

Mr. Fukuda, premier since 1976, came from the most conservative wing of the LDP. His home was the Finance Ministry, where he served

for years and made his name. He has moved very reluctantly to expand domestic demand, and, in keeping with the prejudices of the Finance Ministry, has favored the slower expansion of public works over the rapid burst that might come from a tax cut.

Mr. Ohira comes from a wing of the party that has favored faster expansion of domestic demand. His supporters include several industries suffering from foreign constraints — notably steel. He has favored tax cuts over public works as a domestic stimulus.

### Contention

Contention between the two men for the top job was always a possibility at the annual LDP conference this year. But in this country, at least partially because of the conventional stereotype about the Japanese consensus, it was assumed that Ohira, now 68, would give Fukuda, 73, another year or two at the top in return for a guarantee of succession.

As it happens, Ohira challenged Fukuda in the party balloting and won. Fukuda has resigned, and after some parliamentary formalities, Ohira will become Japan's next premier.

Though the new Japanese leader is baying differences in an effort to heal the wounds of conflict, the change is clearly favorable to the United States. A more active policy of stimulating the domestic economy will take the pressure off Japanese exports, and hence off the dollar.

But that's just luck. The true lesson is that Japanese policy will leadership is no longer, if only ever, subject to easy management from above. Japan is unincorporated, and the role it plays in the world is at once more important than before and more up for grabs.



## FBI, Secret Service Called Upon

## S. Is Wary of Domestic Cult Violence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT) — U.S. Justice Department yesterday said that both the FBI and the Secret Service had been alerted to prevent violence in the wake of the deaths in Guyana, as President Carter warned against an escalation to the Jonestown tragedy.

Justice Department officials said the department was investigating threats reportedly made by surviving members of the People's Temple cult and hoped to prevent any possible suicide pact among cult members, despite a lack of legal authority.

President Carter said at a news conference yesterday: "It's unconditional for the government of Guyana to investigate or to intervene against any group — no matter how much they might de-

part from normal custom — which is based on religious beliefs." "The only exception," he added, "is when various substantive allegations are made that the activities of those religious groups directly violate a federal law."

At a briefing called by the Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann told reporters: "There are reports that a 'hit list' exists, but reports are sometimes dated. We will take the matter seriously."

Mr. Heymann, who heads the department's Criminal Division, reported that the Secret Service had been brought into the case, but he declined to provide further details. The Secret Service, a branch of the Treasury Department, virtually never acts in such matters unless the security of high officials of the executive branch is believed to be endangered.

Mr. Carter called on the nation

to avoid "an overreaction... by injecting government into trying to control people's religious beliefs." He added: "We also don't need to deplore on a nationwide basis the fact that the Jonestown cult, so-called, was typical of America, because it's not."

The president also defended the State Department against charges that it failed to anticipate the events in Guyana. He said Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., had not identified the People's Temple among "brainwashing" cults he had called to the department's attention.

**Search for Evidence**  
Mr. Heymann reported that the FBI was conducting interviews "on a very large scale" concerning the Guyana airport slayings of Rep. Ryan and four others and was searching for evidence of "who did what."

He predicted that determining whether suspects in that shooting had survived the mass suicide of cult members would be easier than previously believed because the Guyanese government had fingerprints of all foreign visitors to the country.

Mr. Heymann said he doubted whether U.S. investigators would play anything other than a marginal role in examining the mass suicide-murder in which 914 members of the People's Temple cult died. "There's no division of history in the Department of Justice," he said, "no one with those responsibilities."

As for reports of possible future suicide pacts in this country by cultists, Mr. Heymann said the FBI would try to identify them in advance and "try to find out a decent thing to do about that" in the absence of any federal law making suicide a crime.

**'Extremely Lax'**  
Mr. Heymann echoed the president's comments on the difficulty of government intervention in the affairs of groups that regard themselves as religious. He said the government was "extremely lax" of such organizations.

"Cults generally don't use physical detention as part of their program," he said. "But where brainwashing is involved, it is very hard to distinguish it from religious conversion, and law-enforcement bodies are slow to step in."

Federal authorities may have found a way to get at the financial records of the People's Temple, Mr. Heymann reported that the Civil Division of the Justice Department was researching the question of whether the government could recover the cost of returning the cult members' bodies to their families.

If the department determines that such a possibility exists, it then could move to seize all money and property of the organization in this country and all its financial records to protect its assets.

Mr. Heymann clearly was not optimistic about prospects that the United States would ever be able to prosecute any of the participants in the airport attack on Rep. Ryan and his party.

If the Guyanese government prosecutes any of the 72 members of the Jones cult it is still holding, they will automatically be relieved of any threat of extradition to the United States, Mr. Heymann said.

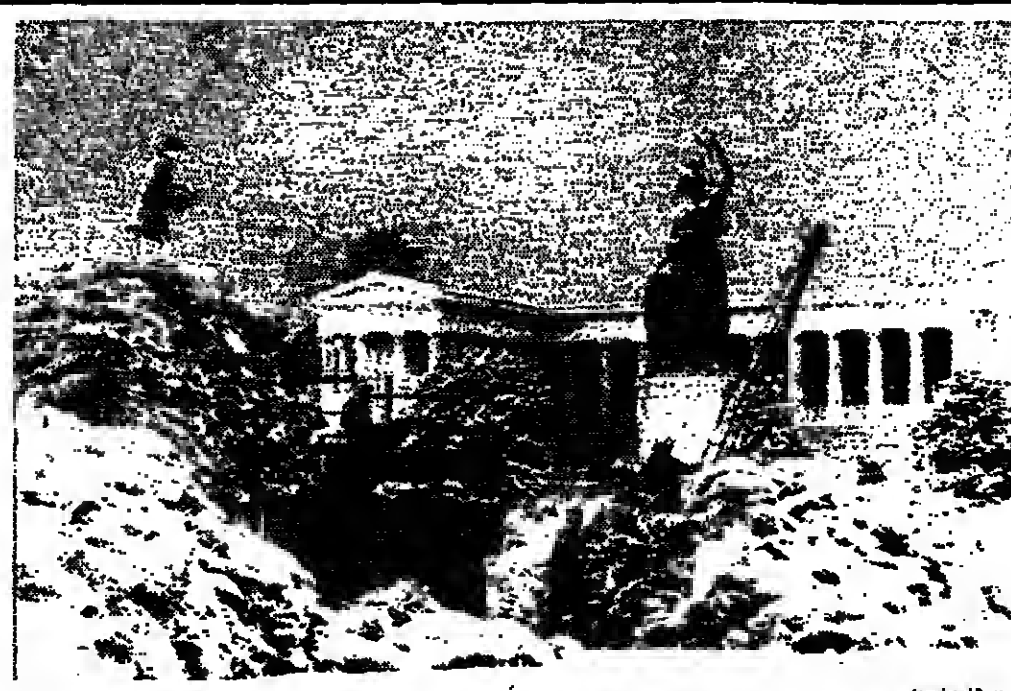
There was "no assurance" that Guyana would observe its extradition treaty with the United States if it chose not to prosecute.

If any of those suspects left Guyana and were later found in this country, they could be subject to indictment and prosecution, but Mr. Heymann called such a possibility "not worth thinking about" in terms of likelihood.

**FBI Ex-Director To Stand Trial**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI) — A federal judge has cleared the way for a conspiracy trial next month of former FBI director Patrick Gray and two of his lieutenants.

Chief U.S. District Judge William Bryant refused yesterday to dismiss the indictments against the three top bureau officials charged with approving illegal break-ins during a hunt for fugitive radicals.

Judge Bryant ruled following two days of hearings into the relevance to the case of 1,500 missing FBI files. He rejected arguments that the case should be thrown out because crucial evidence is missing.



A WRAP OF FIR — Workers pitch thousands of Christmas trees around the Bavaria statue in central Munich, which they will use as a distribution point for Munich-area dealers.

## As Rhodesian Raids Trouble Race Relations

## Whites in Zambia Uncertain of Future

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 1 (WP) — In the wake of repeated Rhodesian raids deep into Zambia, whites living in this normally easygoing African society are feeling more ill at ease and uncertain of their future than at any time since independence 15 years ago.

"Any more attacks, and we are really going to be in trouble," remarked a liberal Zambian-born white.

Yet everyone here is expecting just that and assuming that the Rhodesians are beyond caring if one of the effects of their raids is the destruction of good race relations in Zambia.

For the moment, the outbreak of anti-white sentiment in which several dozen Europeans were pushed around or beaten up by angry Zambian mobs in central Lusaka early this month has subsided. But it has given a good case of the fitters to the 30,000 of 35,000 white residents, and some Dutch technical experts have abruptly canceled contracts and gone home.

**Suspicious Heighten**  
The Rhodesian air and ground attacks on nationalist guerrilla camps here have made Zambians suspicious that whites are Rhodesian spies or saboteurs, as some certainly are. The local press has heightened suspicions, calling Zambian servants to report to the police on the activities of their white employers.

As a result, relations between whites and blacks, which generally have been excellent, are now uneasy. There are still sporadic incidents, with just enough evidence of some white collaboration with the Rhodesians to keep Zambian suspicions aroused.

For example, last week an apparently innocent American tourist couple visiting Victoria Falls was detained by police for several days simply because they happened to be taking pictures in nearby Livingstone when a Zambian Army truck passed by.

In another incident, a white woman who apparently got confused over which road she should take at a junction near the home of Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian nationalist guerrilla leader who resides here, was shot at by his guards. She backed her car down the road in fright and ran it into a tree.

**Weapons Found**  
Last week, a white farmer living 50 miles south of here was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison after police uncovered a small arsenal on his property, including several bazookas, hand grenades and AK-47 rifles. The farmer admitted he had allowed his estate to be used by a storage center for the invading Rhodesians.

Zambians were incensed by what they felt was a light sentence, feeling the farmer ought to have been tried for treason and sentenced to death.

Doubts about other farmers led guerrillas of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union to abduct five Europeans early this month around their camps outside Lusaka and Livingstone. Several were tortured and one is not expected to walk again after his feet were slashed with a bayonet. The farmers were eventually handed

over to Zambian police and released.

The basic reason for Zambian and guerrilla wariness toward whites in Zambia is that many of them have relatives living in Rhodesia and often travel back and forth via South Africa. Some whites even send their children to school in Rhodesia. The ties go back to pre-independence days when Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia, linked for a time in a federation with Southern Rhodesia — now called simply Rhodesia.

That many Zambian whites sympathize with the plight of their "kith and kin" in Rhodesia was made clear at a Nov. 12 meeting of 70 white farmers and their wives at Ngerere, a small farming community outside Lusaka. Some of the farmers threatened to stop planting and burn down their farms if something is not done to curb guerrilla excesses.

**Speech by Kaunda**  
Zambian anger at these threats and haughty white attitudes was reflected in a speech Sunday by President Kenneth Kaunda at Mushi, site of one of the recent Rhodesian attacks 12 miles north of Lusaka. He warned the farmers that if they thought they were indispensable to the Zambian economy and tried to

threaten the country with starvation, they should "get out the Boers in South Africa," he advised the crowd dotted with white farmers, some of whom were in fact Boers.

About 350 white farmers are credited by the Commercial Farmers' Bureau with accounting for 60 to 70 percent of all marketed farm produce, including 40 percent of the main staple, corn.

Until recently, the whites in Zambia have had little to complain about under black rule. Many live on sprawling estates or in isolated rural communities as if nothing much had changed since colonial times. Most have servants, homes with swimming pools, exclusive sports and drinking clubs and expensive imported cars.

However, there have been many small attacks by Zambian and Zairian gangs on white farms lately. The mounting crime is linked by most observers to the collapse of Zambia's copper-based economy that has resulted in huge unemployment at a time of high inflation and acute shortages.

Many of the 4,000 whites working in the northern copper mines are leaving because of crime, the high cost of living, shortages, steep taxes and the near impossibility of transferring money abroad in hard currency.

## Hard-to-Find Amin Is Said At Tanzania Border Fight

NAIROBI, Dec. 1 (Reuters)

President Idi Amin of Uganda is with his troops at the Tanzanian border, Radio Uganda said today, thus seeming to clear up a three-day mystery of his whereabouts. Marshal Amin had not been seen in public since Tuesday, and his aides said they did not know where he had gone.

Radio Uganda said that the president was with a special army unit from key regiments involved in clean-up operations close to the frontier. Quoting a spokesman from the southern command it said: "The life president yesterday took part in an operation in which the Tanzanian invading forces were repulsed from the area they were occupying."

Tanzanian forces crossed into Uganda on Monday, apparently in retaliation for an invasion on Oct. 30 by Uganda. A close aide to Marshal Amin said Wednesday and yesterday that he had driven to the frontier region to try to find the Ugandan leader, but that he could not.

The aide said that whenever Marshal Amin had disappeared in the past there had always been an attempt on his life. Marshal Amin, 50, has survived more than 20 assassination attempts since he took power in a military coup in 1971.

**Lunch in Mombasa**  
The radio said that he had coffee and lunch at the town of Mombasa, which straddles the border. According to the radio, Mombasa was overrun by Tanzanian troops on Monday. It thus appeared that the Tanzanian force had been repulsed and had withdrawn.

The radio said that Tanzanian artillery was bombarding 15 miles (24 kilometers) inside Uganda, but that the Ugandan forces were

retreating up to 500 miles inside Tanzania.

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said they had received reports of artillery battles continuing across the frontier. They said that their latest information indicated that small, lightly armed units of Tanzanians were still inside Uganda.

Marshal Amin was quoted as saying that the Tanzanians had a brigade of about 10,000 men at Mombasa, on the Tanzanian side of the border, who were bombarding Uganda at a rate of between 1,000 and 2,000 shells a day.

When the Ugandan forces invaded Tanzania Oct. 30, they occupied 710 square miles between the border and the Kagera River about 18 miles to the south. The troops were withdrawn two weeks later after pressure from the Organization of African Unity and other African states, but reports of fighting have continued.

**Young Meets With Nyerere**  
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived today for talks with President Julius Nyerere and said that he was "particularly concerned" about the Ugandan invasion of northwest Tanzania.

Mr. Young later met Mr. Nyerere for 90 minutes at the president's residence on Mwananyika Bay on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam.

U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., arrived today after a visit to Ethiopia. He plans to meet Mr. Nyerere before leaving tomorrow for Mozambique.

## No Bulldozers for Shantytown

## S. Africa Changes Plan; Squatters Get Reprieve

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 1 (NYT) — South Africa's new minister for black affairs, Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that earlier plans to demolish the homes of 20,000 blacks at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town had been set aside indefinitely.

Mr. Koornhof said that he had the backing of the new prime minister, P. W. Botha, in efforts to approach the problem of the squatter camp without physical force. Instead, the new approach will concentrate on voluntary relocation of the residents in new homes, at least some of which would be built close to the existing settlement.

"I want to deal with the thing in a humane way, not with bloody bulldozers," Mr. Koornhof declared. "I want to deal with it in a manner that takes the interests of each and every individual in the place to heart."

Mr. Koornhof's remarks came shortly after South Africa's foreign minister, R. F. Botha, issued a statement in New York sharply criticizing an article on the Crossroads camp that appeared in Wednesday's New York Times. The foreign minister charged that the article contained many distortions.

**'Vicious Propaganda'**  
South African officials said that the minister felt that the article had been timed to embarrass him as he began delicate negotiations with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim over the future of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

"I don't mind criticism based on facts," the foreign minister said in his statement. "But I do not see why we should endure this kind of vicious propaganda."

He also charged that the article distorted the South African system, known as "influx control," by suggesting that it exploited blacks. He said that the article "does not explain that the very purpose of influx control is to avoid exploitation and insure reasonable incomes for those legally present in urban areas."

He also said The Times was guilty of a double standard in reporting on the living conditions of blacks.

Mr. Koornhof's vow not to use bulldozers appeared, at least, for the time being, to head off the prospect of a new furor over the Crossroads camp. The camp, a 140-acre shantytown close to Cape Town's airport, has become the symbol of black families' resistance to laws that forbid them to settle outside impoverished tribal homelands.

Yesterday's disavowal of force represented a sharp break with earlier pledges by the government to its white supporters in the Cape Town area that the camp would be demolished by the end of the year, whatever the resistance from squatters. Last year, bulldozers knocked down three shantytowns in the area, making at least 25,000 blacks homeless.

**Word Is 'Humanity'**  
In a two-hour interview, Mr. Koornhof, 53, repeatedly emphasized his determination to take a new approach toward the ties between South Africa's 4.4 million whites and its 18.6 million blacks. The word that occurred more than any other was "humanity."

He offered his vision of a future in which blacks would have "complete human rights, participation in political decision making, all of those things that have been demanded for so long." He asserted that all that would be required was cooperation and mutual respect between the races.

"We're on the verge of a completely new era in this country," Mr. Koornhof said. "I sincerely believe that if we have cooperation and the blessing of God Almighty, miracles can be performed." After a pause he added, "In fact, where human relations between black and

white are concerned, the sky's the limit."

Mr. Koornhof came to the black-affairs post — formally called the Ministry of Plural Relations and Development — from several years as sports minister, where he led the fight for racial integration in athletics and gained a reputation as the Cabinet's most reform-minded official.

**Swift Change**  
But even reformers are likely to be surprised by his swift change of policy on the Crossroads camp.

After the interview yesterday, an opposition member of Parliament, Alex Boraine, disclosed that Mr. Koornhof had intervened at the last minute to halt a government plan to demolish the camp and put thousands of its residents on trains back to the Transkei tribal homeland, 700 miles away. The demolition was to have begun the day Mr. Koornhof was sworn in, almost two weeks ago.

The following day, the new minister became the first high-ranking official ever to visit the camp, spending more than an hour touring the shanties and talking to residents. However, at that time he pointedly did not withdraw a demolition deadline of the end of the year, which had been set by his predecessor in the black-affairs post, Cornelius Mulder, who quit in a government scandal last month.

**Health Hazard**  
He left no doubt yesterday that the government remained determined that the camp would eventually disappear. But he insisted that this was not a matter of rigidly enforcing the regulations of apartheid, but of removing what he described as a serious health and fire hazard.

"I saw for myself in the camp," he said. "The fact of the matter is that those people are in a very, very sorry plight — a plight that I personally take very much to heart."

Mr. Koornhof disclosed that he was working closely with groups that had backed the squatters, including churchmen and professors. Sources in one of the groups, the Urban Foundation, which is supported by South African and foreign corporations, said that the foundation was prepared to lend up to \$6 million to build 3,000 houses — enough, he said, to accommodate the entire Crossroads population.

## Russia Lifts Bar; No Charge on Dow Executive

ZURICH, Dec. 1 (AP) — Soviet authorities today notified Dow Chemical Co. that they will not file charges against Leo Sonner, the company's Moscow office manager.

Mirrel Kephart, Dow's European communications manager, said that word was received from the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry that the police investigation in Mr. Sonner's case had been completed and that "there will be no charges."

Mr. Sonner, temporarily barred from leaving the Soviet Union after a Russian was struck Oct. 30 by the car he was driving, "will continue his commercial activities in Moscow," Mr. Kephart said.

There had been speculation in the U.S. community in Moscow that the detaining of Mr. Sonner, and of a U.S. woman on possible customs charges, was an attempt by the Soviet Union to emphasize its demands that the United States release two Soviet citizens convicted Oct. 13 of trying to buy U.S. naval secrets.

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## Germans Say Officer Affected to East

ANN, Dec. 1 (AP) — A lieutenant commander in the West German Navy, who had worked with security experts, has apparently been affected to East Germany, the paper Die Welt reported.

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry said a statement on the report being prepared.

According to the newspaper, the officer's name was not published. Western intelligence of several months ago that he had not returned from a visit to Germany.

A newspaper said a Soviet later informed the officer's wife would not be returned that he should follow her, "gent, whose name was also published, was later arrested and sentenced to nine months in a newspaper said.

## nizer Is Fired Ambassador

PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 1 (AP) — Former President Banzer has been dismissed as ambassador to Argentina after saying he would run in elections, official sources said.

Banzer returned from Argentina on Monday to answer allegations by members of the new military government, union leaders and politicians that intrigues centered around his military in 1971 until July.

Accusations followed a coup in July in which young army officers overthrew Gen. Banzer's son as president. Gen. Juan, and moved up the date of his death to July 1. No reason was given for Gen. Banzer's dismissal.

## H. Hand, 78, Mentor, Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Henry Hand, 78, the last living member of Thomas Edison's research team, who developed the fidelity phonograph placed yesterday of a heart attack at his home.

Hand worked for Edison on a number of projects, including a "per of record" that eliminated sound noise. He ran an electrical research and development laboratory for many years near his home in South Nyack.

**Chief M. B. Sigau**  
LONDON, South Africa, 1 (Reuters) — Paramount movie producer Botha Sigau, 51, first president of the industry black homeland of Transkei today.

## N.Y. Protesters Warn Against A 2d Jonestown

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (Reuters) — About 50 persons protested outside the Sun Myung Moon Church headquarters here last night to warn that the mass suicide at Jonestown, Guyana, could happen in other cults in the United States.

The demonstrators, relatives of members of various cults, said "Cults must go now" and "Parents, fight for your children." They charged that their children were being held captive, brainwashed and mistreated.

One man, whose 24-year-old son has been in a cult for six years, said he had not heard from his child for four years. Whenever he tried to contact his son, he was told that, if his family came near the cult, they would not return alive.

Several demonstrators said they hoped the Jonestown incident would awaken people to the possible consequences of cults. A spokesman for the Rev. Moon's Unification Church said, "Nothing like that could ever happen at this church."

## Pro-Nazis Raid Bar in W. Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP) — Five men ransacked a Turkish bar in West Berlin and scattered pro-Nazi leaflets that read, "Don't buy from Jews," police said today.

Police said the leaflets were signed: "German Liberation Front within the White Power Movement." A spokesman said similar handbills had turned up before in Berlin but that the organization appeared to be new.

A patron was slightly injured when the attackers, armed with knives and a starter's pistol, burst into the bar in the Kreuzberg district and threw a bar stool into the liquor shelves, police said.

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Art in Paris

# The Lonely Odyssey Of Joseph Czapski

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT)—The man is a striking apparition: gaunt and soaring, a beak of a nose, owl-like glasses, crowning swatches of white hair contrasting with a pink complexion—all of it bespeaking enthusiastic vivacity. There is a dragonfly's darting tension tempered by quick gestures of Polish courtesy, an amused, intense and rhythmic speech that occasionally, in a characteristic Polish way, breaks into a deferential or intensive falsetto, as though he were speaking in italics.

Joseph Czapski (pronounced CHAP-ski) was born in Prague 82 years ago, and grew up in eastern Poland under the rule of the czars. His life has been that of a wanderer, and he has made his mark as a painter, a writer and a witness of his age.

"He grew up in the country," his biographer writes, "in the family domain, surrounded by numerous servants, two priests and three governesses." That gives a hint of the spiritual and material distances covered in an odyssey through the history of our century.

journey. Czapski, 24, came under new literary and philosophical influences—Dostoevsky, Nietzsche. He renounced his pacifism, enlisted in the Polish army and fought the invading Russians in the campaign of 1920.

The following year he was finally able to devote himself to painting, and three years later he led a group of young artists to Paris. It was to have been a six-week trip; they stayed six years. In 1930 Czapski had his first exhibition in Paris (along with other members of his original group), and among those who bought his work was Gertrude Stein. The '30s were active and promising years. But then came 1939.

Now a lieutenant in the Polish army, Czapski was taken a prisoner by the Russians. What happened after that is related in his book, "Terre Inhumaine" (recently reissued by L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne). After a year and a half in the camps, Czapski was freed—Hitler had attacked the Soviet Union and alliances were reversed.

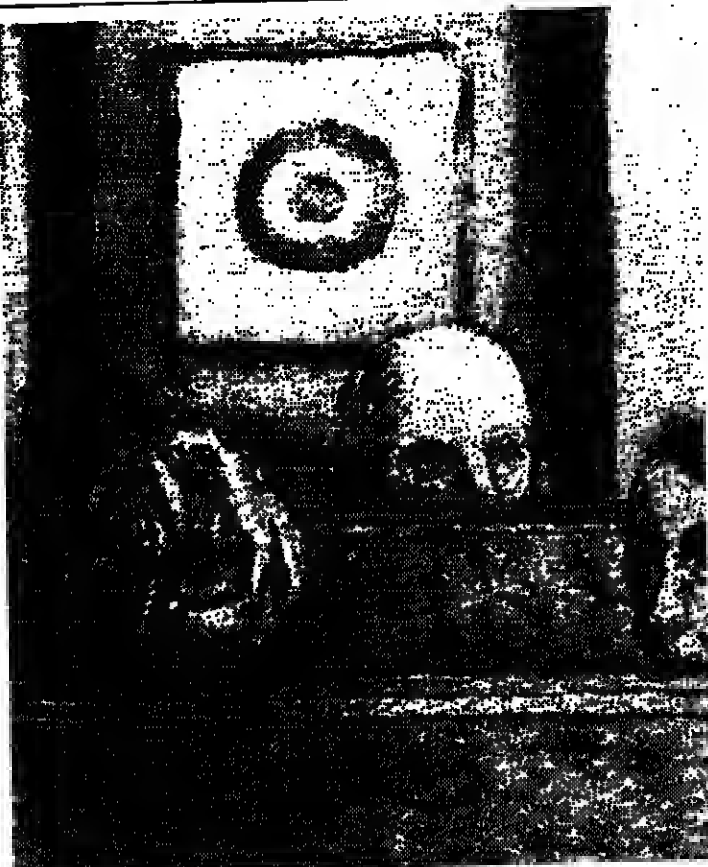
## Second Mission

Here began Czapski's second mission. The Russians had captured 15,700 Polish officers in 1939. Eighteen months later, only 400 returned. Czapski's task was to find out what had happened to the others.

What he found is the substance of his unimpeachable book. His inquiry did not yield any proof—just a chilling phrase hurled out by a Soviet bureaucrat in the presence of a Polish delegation: "I have the impression that we have made a serious mistake."

The facts came later. The "serious mistake" was in fact where the 15,300 missing officers had been shot on Stalin's orders.

After the war ended, Czapski set



The solitude of Joseph Czapski's passengers.

led in Paris and in 1948 founded the Polish literary review *Kultura*. His entire artistic production had been destroyed, and he was 52 years old, but he started again.

The paintings now being shown at the Galerie Jean Bricard (23-25 Rue Gueneaud, to Dec. 23) retrace something of this period and include a number of recent efforts as well.

Czapski's work, using an Expressionist idiom, is in fact a metaphysical journal in a language utterly individual and beyond all contemporary styles. Taken together, they reveal the outlook of a wanderer—by no means indifferent or disabused—catching the traces of something essential to him, wherever it manifests itself.

## Wary Individuality

A substantial number of his works depict scenes in the Metro, in cafes, in trains. The subjects are mostly off center, often sliced by the edge of the painting. Faces are partly or wholly concealed by physical obstacles—a post, a partition. The theme is solitude, absence, the fate of weary individuality in circumstances that tend to negate it.

But behind this existential vision there is also a concern with essence. A strange, strong little Czapski painting depicts a bit of a radiator in a room. His idiom excludes the notion of some tyrannical objectivity; what he is trying to catch is the

quasi-mystical experience of something vital that comes unsolicited, appearing with full intensity in the least glorious of forms.

The paintings are curiously raw, surprised, jubilant and compassionate. Czapski has always been interested in the use of color in the Expressionist manner. But he is also fascinated by the traditional concern with values of light. Is brown a color? Or is it a degree of luminosity? He would like it to be both in his painting.

If one considers him an Impressionist, he will appear devoid of the militant subjectivism that is the mark of German Expressionism. For instance, his admiration for Chaim Soutine may not be irrelevant here.

"We had some neighbors in the country," he says, "who had a great deal of land. On this land, among many other things, there was a small Jewish town. That is where Soutine was born and grew up. To my mind he is the great painter of our century. A prophetic painter."

Czapski and his work can not easily be dissociated. His ambiguous anxiety, enthusiasm and humor need to be seen not only in the light of the present, but also in that of the artist's own history. For this alone allows one to discover how unstated his anxiety is, and how much his humor derives from a harshly tested and irrepressible affection for life.

## Photo Scene

### Riboud's Powerful World

PARIS

Marc Riboud, Agath Gaillard Galerie, 3 Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, to Dec. 30.

Although a oves photographer, Riboud escapes all the traps of merely taking pictures of the event. His work has character, power and a sensitivity that make him outstanding among news photographers. His worldwide travels have produced a rare testimony of the universality of human feelings.

French Photography Between the Two Wars, 1920-1940, Galerie Zabriske, 29 Rue Aubry le Boudier, to Dec. 28.

Photography as we know it started in the closing hours of World War I. Before then it died attempting to imitate painting. Here we have a French contribution to modern photography with all its diversity and richness. It is at once universal and personal. Photographers Man Ray, Erwin Blumenfeld, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Andre Kertesz, and Brassaï, among others, all of whom influenced today's photographers, offer glimpses of work that shows a then-revolutionary approach to the art.

Fratelli Alinari, Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, to Jan. 8.

An extremely interesting exhibition that offers a cross section of 19th-century photography. The brothers Alinari, who had their thing going in Florence, here we find a French contribution to modern photography with all its diversity and richness. It is at once universal and personal. Photographers Man Ray, Erwin Blumenfeld, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Andre Kertesz, and Brassaï, among others, all of whom influenced today's photographers, offer glimpses of work that shows a then-revolutionary approach to the art.

insight into Florence and Italy of the last century.

Francis Jolain, Demi-teinte, 159 bis Bd. du Mouton, to Dec. 30.

Gerard Marot, "Les Petits Mees," Phot'ocel, 19 Rue Boyer Barret, to Jan. 14.

## ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Farm Security Administration Photographs, Impressions Gallery of Photography, York, England, to Dec. 24.

What was meant to be a documentary of U.S. farmers' plight during the Depression became one of the most powerful visual documents of its time. Out of several million photographs taken by the greatest U.S. photographers, only a few thousand have ever been exhibited. Ben Shahn, Dorothea Lange, Walker Evans and others became not only documentarists, but social workers who understood the object of their study.

Kazuyoshi Nomachi, "Sohara," Ninko Galerie, Schoffengasse 3, Zurich, to Jan. 11.

August Sander, Photographen Langen, Turkenstrasse 54, Munich, to Dec. 30.

Adrien Masu, Galerie-Bortier, Rue St. Jean, Brussels, to Dec. 24.

Erro, Canon Photogallery, 3 Rue St. Leger, Geneva, to Dec. 30.

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## Around the Galleries

### On the Road With Mirbeau and Bonnard

London

LA 628-ER, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1., to Dec. 2.

In 1906 and 1907 the French man-of-letters Octave Mirbeau traveled extensively by motorcar (a 1904 Charron) through France, Germany and the Low Countries. To illustrate a subsequent travelogue, which he called "LA 628-ER" after the auto's registration number, he commissioned friend Pierre Bonnard to make 104 brush and ink drawings—witty, delicate and extremely perceptive. This exhibition comprises the entire set.

Contemporary Arab Artists, Iraqi Cultural Center Gallery, 177 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1., to Dec. 7.

The participants in this first major show here of Arab artists are: painter/calligrapher Shaker Hassan Al-Said, who represented Iraq at the 76 Venice Biennale; Amer Al-Ubaidi (Iraq), a painter, wholly trained in the Middle East; Paris-trained Mohammad Al-Kasbi (Morocco); Palestinian Kamal Boullata (Palestine), who specializes in stylized Arabic calligraphy; the sculptor in metal and leather Farid Belkhatia (Morocco); Mohammad Khadda, a colorist who abstracts from his native Algerian landscape; Iraqi painter Mohammad Mahdoud; and the Rome-educated Iraqi sculptor Ismail Fattah, whose figure pieces are much influenced by those of ancient Sumer.

Raoul Dufy 1877/1953, J.P.L. Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, London W.1., to Dec. 4.

In England, Dufy has wrongly been considered a lightweight painter of "pretty" pictures. This collection of 18 watercolors and drawings makes a good start at dispelling such an unimagination. Beginning with the pencil drawing "Femme Lisant" (1900) and the major late-Impressionist pastel "La Cour du Louvre" (1902), it ends with three major paintings of the racetrack at Epsom ("Races"), and includes one of the finest of his Moroccan series as well as an exceptionally stylish "Nude."

Barry Martin, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London S.W.1., to Dec. 5. In a series of comparatively small-scale collages and a group of related gouaches, Martin explores sequentially overlying images on the central, archetypal one. The work is not easy to read, but well repays the time spent studying it.

Sir Charles Madden, Madden Galleries, 77 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London W.1., indefinitely.

A retired admiral, Madden brings a sailor's keen eye to his portrayals of ships, boats, rivers and lakes. They are, however, no mere product of a Sunday painter's amusement: They are strong, vigorous works with the unmistakable stamp of the artist's personality.

Les Fauves, The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W.1., to Dec. 21.

A small show this, of only 11 works, but what splendors among them! Georges Braque's "Paysage à l'Estaque," which epitomizes the Fauves' idiosyncratic uses of color; Andre Derain's "Houses of Parliament and Westminster Bridge" and "Thames and Tower Bridge"; Henri Matisse's small "Paysage à Collioure"; and two of Maurice de Vlaminck's vivid portrayals of the Seine at Chateau.

Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII, The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, London W.1., indefinitely.

The massive presence of Henry VIII is dramatically emphasized by a suit of his armor standing in the center of the gallery. Hans Holbein (1497-1543) was the first painter of international standing to settle in England. While best known for his portraits of Henry, his queens and many of the courtiers. Seventy of these are on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. Principally executed in chalk and wash drawing, the portraits are deeply analytical, showing, for example, the worldliness of Sir

## Outdour in Academie

PARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT)—French author Jean Duoutard was elected to the Academie Francaise yesterday to fill the seat left vacant by the death of economist Jacques Rueff. Duoutard, 58, is a sharply ironic observer of contemporary morals; in his novels, essays and column in the newspaper *France-Soir*, he denounces stupidity and simple-mindedness. One of his novels, "Au Bon Buerre," won the Prix Interallié in 1952.

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Relief #17 by Farid Belkhatia at the Iraqi Cultural Center in London.

Henry Guildford, the secret enemy of Anne Boleyn; the wisdom of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the spiritual reserve of John Colet, drawn not from life, but after Torrigiano's portrait sculpture.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Paris

Wozu? Galeria Nina Dausset, 16 rue de Lille, Paris 7, to Jan. 15.

"To what avail are poets in an indigent age?" asked Johann Holderlin nearly 200 years ago—"Wozu Dichter in derfingst Zeit?" One hundred fifty poets and painters answered this question in a poll, and the result is a book and an exhibition. It is not easy to answer a question with a painting, especially when the painting was finished before the question was asked. But one well understands that the only answer either a poet or a painter can give to such a query is to go on doing what he has been doing all along. The paintings are numerous, absolutely diverse, and the context heightens their intensity. But the question is for philosophers really, as attested by Samuel Becket's answer—which closes the whole book—"Wozu? I haven't the slightest idea. Forgive me. Cordially yours."

## Rome

Paul Klee, Coodotti 83, Via Condotti 83, through December. Klee's work is the epitome of a particular direction in modern art—the expression of whimsy or po-

etic thought in quirky, visual symbols. It is at opposite poles from painterly painting, of observation of what is given—the pastures, the city streets in France Impressionism, Fauvism and Ne-Figurative art, or the internal motifs in Abstract Expressionism. Following Klee's direction, experience of vibrant reality is felt rather than worked over by the mind; it slowly, but all the more deeply received by the viewer. Cubism to collage and Dada, and from there to invention—the conundrum, the visual pun: idea art.

Klee, a knowledgeable, mme traveled man, but of small-for Swiss origin, cultivated his fanciful insights, his attention to detail, his sensibility, to the 19th degree. W lines, always with lines—network of them, scaffolds, little scribbles, feathery huddles, frigid curves, sometimes a pedantic, turn, constructed his fine, little, be worlds: clockworks, rebus, whispering hobbings, hitherer queer machinery. Their overall liness is not technical, but the reflection of an attitude—towards a playfulness, self-conscious primitism.

## Rome

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## On the Arts Agenda

### Messiaen Anniversary

The month-long program of musical events in Paris and other French cities in celebration of Olivier Messiaen's 70th birthday will be climaxed with the anniversary concert Dec. 10 at the Paris Opera, when Pierre Boulez conducts members of the Paris Opera orchestra and the Ensemble InterContemporain in a performance of "Des Canyons aux Etoiles," with Yvonne Loriod as pianist and David Welch as horn soloist. Among the other principal Paris concerts are Dec. 4 at the Theatre de la Ville, with Sylvain Cambreling conducting the EIC with pianists Pierre-Laurent Aimard and Alain Planes and flutist Alain Marion as soloists in "Couleurs de la Cite Celeste" and other works; Dec. 6 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees with Michel Tabachnik conducting the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique in a program including "Chronologie," Dec. 8 at the Espace Pierre Cardin with pianist Peter Serkin playing "Vingt Regards de l'Enfant Jesus," Dec. 14, 15 and 16, with Seiji Ozawa conducting the Orchestre de Paris in the "Turangalila Symphonie" with Yvonne Loriod and Jeanne Loriod as soloists; Dec. 17 at the Chateau de Pierre Dervaux conducting the Colonne Orchestra and Felicity Palmer as soprano soloist in "Poemes Pour M" and "L'Ascension," and Dec. 19 at the church of St. Louis des Invalides with Gilbert Auriou conducting the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique and soloists in "Trois Petites Liturgies" and "Et Exspecto Resurrectionem." Marturum.

Twenty other French cities are scheduling Messiaen concerts, among them the Lyons Philharmonique under Serge Baudo with "Et Exspecto" and the Ensemble Quadriphonia and Pierre-Laurent Aimard with "Quatuor Pour la Fin du Temps," Dec. 9 and 10 respectively at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyons.

Wieland Wagner's last opera, staging before his death in 1966, Berg's "Wozzeck," will be revived Dec. 9 by the Frankfurt Opera. Anja Silje and Bodo Schwanke will again be in the principal role of Marie and Wozzeck. Michs Gielen will conduct and Philipp Deriaz will be in charge of the staging.

Harold Pinter's new pla "Betrayal," will have its German language premiere Dec. 17 at Vienna's Akademietheater in a production staged by Peter Wood and designed by Carl Toms. Sonja Suot Kartheiser Hackl and Joschi Blissmeier of the Burgtheater can play the work's three roles. The German translation is by H.H. Legid-Rohnhilt. Other performances this month are scheduled for Dec. 18, 21 and 15.

Janacek's "The Adventures of Mr. Brown," will enter the repertoire of the English National Opera on Dec. 28 at the London Coliseum, staged by Peter Wood and designed by Carl Toms. Sonja Suot Kartheiser Hackl and Joschi Blissmeier of the Burgtheater can play the work's three roles. The German translation is by H.H. Legid-Rohnhilt. Other performances this month are scheduled for Dec. 18, 21 and 15.

A new Festival of Sacred Music, co-sponsored by the city of Paris and the French Cultural Ministry, will run Dec. 5-22 with concerts scheduled in several Paris churches. It opens in the Eglise des Billetes with the Madrigalists of Paris under Henri Farge performing works by Josquin des Pres, Juan del Ancina and Daniel Lesur, and closes

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## Exhibitions

## HUMAN VICTIMS INSTRUMENTA

The Merging  
Of the Palette  
And Palette

By John Russell

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Among painters and sculptors, to eat well is one of the laws of life. Their whole activity predisposes them to it. They deal, day in and day out, with color and texture, substance and aroma. Studio and kitchen have much in common. Touch and timing are as fundamental to cooking as they are to art. Writing as a physical activity has its sensory side, but the hand that rocks the electric typewriter does not seem to us a natural for the sauce boat and the double boiler.

Quite apart from our inborn conviction that painters and sculptors make good cooks, we have the evidence of their work. There's just no counting the number of European paintings of the first rank in which food is up front.

## Big, Big, Big

Food is big in Dutch painting, big in Flemish painting, big in French painting, big in Spanish painting and big in Italian painting. When you have seen a guinea pig painted by Zurbarán, an apple painted by Courbet, a dead white duck painted by Oudry and a bunch of asparagus painted by Manet you have an immediate and total confidence in those men as masters of the menu.

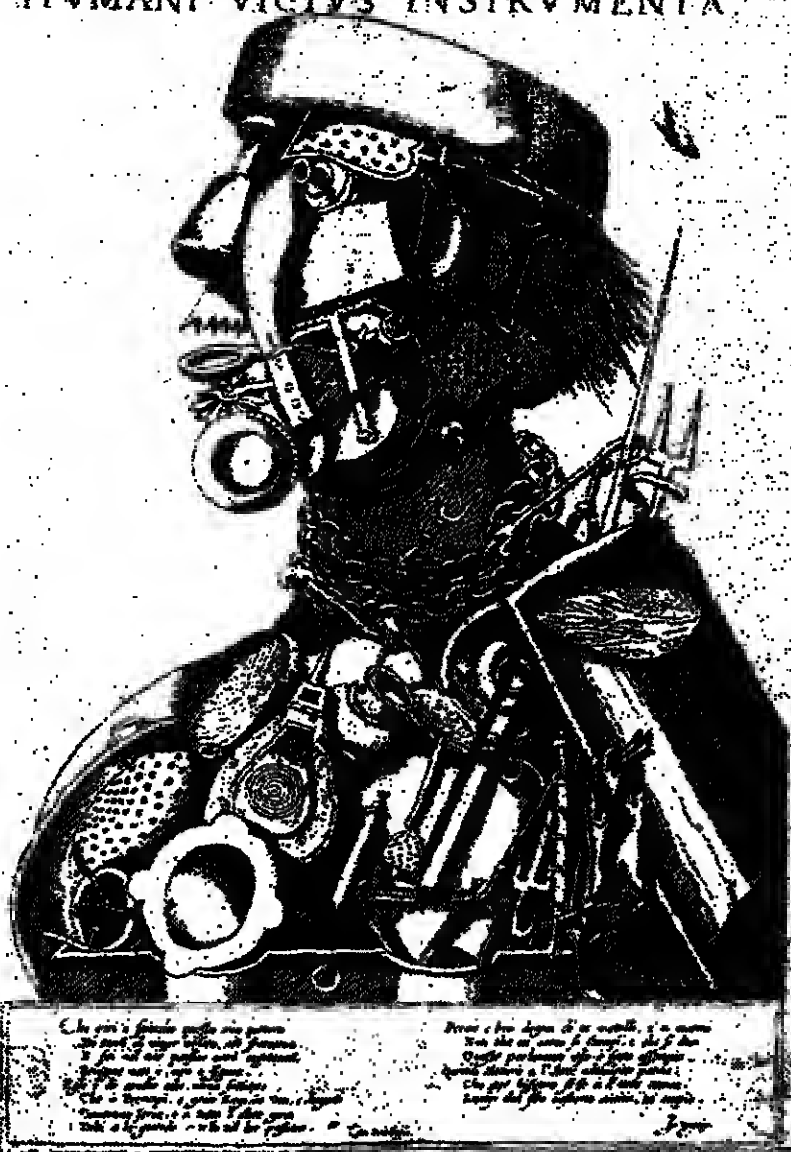
As for the big symphonic still lifes of game that play so large a part in Dutch painting, the marriage feast that turns up in Flemish painting, and even the starker collations that stand for the Last Supper in many an Italian painting, we never forget them.

They remind us that we are what we eat. The Metropolitan Museum touches lightly on all this in an exhibition called "The Print Collector in the Kitchen," which will be on view there through Jan. 7. As it is the work of the museum's Department of Prints and Photographs, it is necessarily short on the fulfilled sensuality of oil painting. But it is long on inclination, long on curiosity, long on exactitude, long on wise precept and long on fun. Its guest curator, Phyllis D. Massar, has wrought well within the limits of the department.

## Real

They are real limits, however. When Rembrandt painted a side of beef, he made us feel the difference between lean meat and yellow fat as surely as if we could tear at the carcass with our own hands. When Louise Molton — a painter perfect in her way, and long overdue for a

You are what you cook with: A 1569 Italian etching of kitchen implements.



universal acknowledgment — painted a basket of fruit fresh from the tree, she convinced us at once of the pre-eminence of French housekeeping. When Braque painted an oyster, we could hardly wait to pry the flesh loose from the shell. Not even the great printmakers can give us quite that feeling of actuality.

But then, few of us will ever own a painting of that quality, whereas many of the prints on view at the Met would be within our means if we took the time and trouble to seek them out. Abraham Bosse, for instance, is not an expensive artist, even today, and yet his engravings of French life during the reign of Louis XIV are prodigies of observation, wit and technical skill.

What he has to tell us does not go out of style, either. There is a print by him at the Met that shows us exactly how a French caterer went about his business. He had an all-purpose kitchen. Hens and buns hung from the ceiling. Pies, tarts, rissoles and macaroons were in full production. Circular molds, triangular molds, oval molds and molds with scalloped and serrated

edges lay ready for the pastryman's more ambitious adventures. Every sleeve was rolled above the elbow, and the end result was something that contributed then, as it contributes today, to the dignity of France.

## Dreary and Unconvincing

Not every European kitchen had that kind of well-calculated abundance. When Hans Burgkmair showed how a young prince learned to cook in the first half of the 16th century, he didn't stint with the silver, the wall hangings or the monumental table with carved and sculpted feet. But the lesson itself looks dreary and unconvincing. We find it hard to believe that a royal household could not muster better raw materials; we come away wondering if that prince ever really learned to cook. Any more than certain European kings really washed the feet of the poor when they presented themselves once a year for an implausible ablation. Burgkmair put his initials on the tablecloth in that engraving, but we don't believe that his heart was in it.

Disbelief is rare in this context. Food in European art is fundamen-

tally festive. It is taken for granted as just about the most important thing there is, and it is also taken for granted as something that goes on being produced, cooked and eaten no matter how much goes awry in other departments of life. There is at the Met, for instance, a print of the supper at Emmaus.

## Curtained Alcove

Most of the old masters put Jesus and his awestruck disciples in the foreground when they treated this subject, but in this case the scene is a small, curtained alcove at the rear of a country inn. The participants matter to anyone who knows the New Testament, but they don't to the inkeeper's wife — who goes right ahead with the preparation of some of the finest fish that ever lay on a slab. Food comes first, in a painting that is as voluptuous as it is down-to-earth.

Much in art has changed beyond recognition since these prints were made. But the studio is still only a step from the kitchen. The next time a painter or a sculptor asks you over for dinner, don't fail to go.

## The Art Market

## A Swiss Gallery of Cutouts and Collages

By Soren Melikian

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland, Dec. 1 (IHT) — Remember the days when buying art was a light-hearted and inexpensive affair? If you don't, you can find out what it felt like by making the trip to Neuchâtel, a Swiss village five miles from here.

A gallery was founded there eight years ago by Pierre Yves Gabus, a young Swiss who puts together exhibitions of unusual objects. Last year he had some weird terracottas from Afghanistan; this time he has chosen collages and cutout paper compositions (canvases, as they were called in the Middle Ages, from the French *canif* — "penknife").

Probably, the earliest dated collage on record is a delightful Virgin and Child of 1493 in the Barcelona city museum. The earliest item in Gabus' exhibit is a tiny 17th-century collage of the Three Wise Men and the infant Jesus; strips of sewn-on cloth cover the bodies, and the faces are hand-colored.

In a pair of engravings done about 1680 by Christopher Weigel, the clothes have been cut out and thin fabric glued on the back fills in the holes. The fragile pieces have survived in their original gilt wood frames — they are unassuming and pleasing, like a village Christmas tree. And at 800 Swiss francs (about \$460), they remain refreshingly accessible.

Small collages eventually became excuses for elaborate decorative compositions in which framing mattered as much as subject. A small, colored image by one Jacobus de Man is embedded in a broad border of cutout floral designs in white paper over black fabric. This in turn is framed by a frieze of straw marquetry, the whole being framed in gilt wood. This typical piece of European provincial art probably originated in Lyon around 1720-1730.

The true blossoming of the cutouts and collages began in the 1770s. Here the Beaux arts exhibit holds some surprises. One is the splendor of the Geneva school, founded by Jean Hubert (1721-1786), whose work is rarely seen in the trade. His portrait of "Voltaire Writing," in black varnished paper pasted on a beige ground, has the terse wit of some modern cartoons — and an elegance they sadly lack. The black silhouette seated at a desk, spruce and lively with its long nose and the hint of a puckish smile, is sheer fun and well worth the 1,100 francs.

The winner of the show is the German school, virtually unknown off its home grounds. Cutouts became the rage in late 18th-century Germany, and great men had a fling with the form. Johann Kaspar Lavater did silhouette portraits based on his studies in physiognomy, and his friend Goethe became a silhouette addict. By the reckon-



German cutout made in Constance around 1840.

ing of Ernst Biesalski, author of the just-published "Scherenschnitte und Schattenspiele" (Cutouts and Silhouettes), hundreds of Goethe's silhouettes can be identified. But the best artists were anonymous, their whimsy anticipating 20th-century Dada with a lighter touch.

Collage thrived in the latter half of the 19th century. Some extraordinary pieces were created by virtually unknown artists who are every bit as interesting as, say, Henri Douanier-Rousseau. Johann Jakob Hauswirth (a coalman by trade) did bold, vivid collages that have a surprisingly modern feel. Equally obscure to the outside world is Louis David Saugy (1871-1953), whose collage of cows ascending an S-shaped mountain path just sold at 10,000 francs; he leaves far behind recognized painters such as Andre Bauchant.

In 20th-century collage, Gabus scores more scoops. Russian avant-garde artist Olga Rosanova's cubist collage of 1916 can be seen next to a remarkably advanced 1922 essay on cubist abstractionism by Kurt Schwitters. And how many remember U.S. artist Nicholas Brown, whose abstract collage of the early '20s (3,200 francs) is as advanced as anything that could be seen in Berlin?

To round it all off, Gabus has added a section of black-and-white woodblocks that he feels continue the silhouette esthetics. Again one finds the ventures of unsuspected loners. The late Eduard Probst of Basel, a film tycoon, was an admirer of Expressionist films and became a remarkable photographer. If a museum should ever illustrate crosscurrents between 20th-century

photography, movies and graphics, Probst's 1929 engraving of a man holding a wheel titled "Acrous to Singapur Navarro" will be one of its focal pieces. It is priced at 320 francs.

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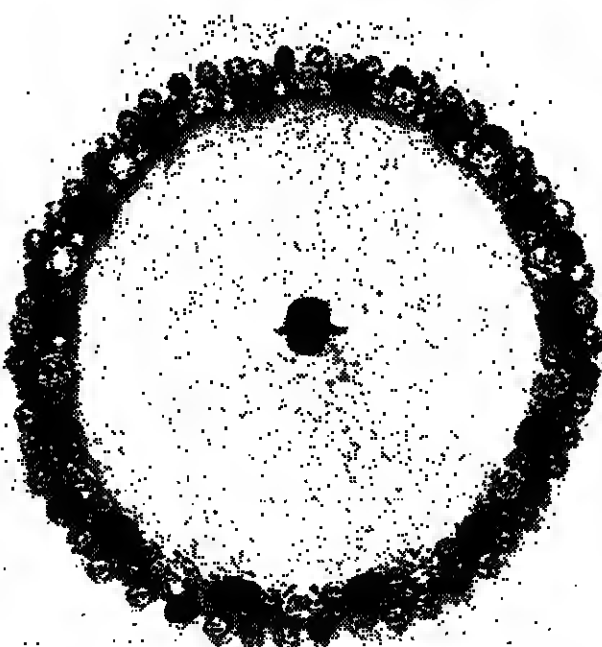
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## Reflections of Japan's 'Pearl Harbor Spy'

# 'There Is No Honor as Before'

By Ron Layner

MATSUYAMA, Japan — Takeo Yoshikawa is the spy who can never come in from the cold. His espionage was so successful that it ruined his life forever.

Yoshikawa helped the Japanese in their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

World military circles have considered Yoshikawa one of the most successful spies in history. Yet, he has received no awards, no honors, not even a pension from the Japanese government. He has no job today. He lives as a down-and-out and drinks to forget.

"I have been wiped clean from Japanese history," he said at his home on the island of Shikoku, south of Tokyo. "Five years ago when I applied for a pension, they said, 'We never heard of you.'"

"When I told them of my espionage assignment, of the long years working to become an expert on the American Navy and of my dangerous mission in Honolulu, they were without sympathy. They told me Japan never spied on anyone."

Pearl Harbor was a military feat so daring, so brilliant, so audaciously planned, and so successfully carried out that it is worth a special volume in the annals of warfare. It was a military victory by a tiny force against what should have been overwhelming odds.

### 'Different Now'

Here is Yoshikawa's account.

"I was born in a very different world. It was in 1914 in the days of the great Japanese Empire when the Yamato race walked tall across Asia. It was something special then to be born a boy in Japan."

"It was a time when the empire was on the march," he said. "But the world is not the same today. To die these days for one's country is a waste of time."

"Today, war is bad, war is wrong. But in my day it was good. It was right. I was a true hero of Japan. But look what it has brought me in my old age. Look at me today."

Hands shaking, he complained of modern-day Japan. "It is so different now. All they do is think about money and winning new markets for Japanese products. There is no honor as before. They do not respect their elders."

It was different when Yoshikawa was a boy. At that time the Japanese Empire indeed was on the march. In those times the death of a young man in battle was in Japanese thinking, like the fall of a cherry blossom — which drops to its death at the height of its beauty.

The future spy enrolled at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy at Etchu Jima as a 1929 cadet. Four years later he graduated at the top of his class.

Japan expected a great career of him and he

*'Today, war is bad. War is wrong. But in my day it was good. It was right. I was a true hero of Japan. But look what it has brought me in my old age. Look at me today.'*

served outstandingly aboard the battleship *Asama*. He later trained on submarines and as a pilot. It was almost certain that someday he would be a captain or an admiral.

But his naval career suddenly ended. A serious stomach ailment forced him to retire after two years. It was a bitter blow and he thought of killing himself. But some weeks later a high-ranking officer visited him with an offer of a job in Japanese naval intelligence. It was the start of his career as a spy.

Yoshikawa set out to become an expert on the U.S. Navy. For four years he worked on the *America Desk* studying Jane's Fighting Ships and *Aircraft* and thousands of U.S. books, newspapers and magazines.

"My early intelligence duties were not exciting," he said. "There were no beautiful lady agents having adventures with James Bond. It was a job a librarian could have carried out. Espionage is still the same today. It's the gathering together of useful information."

But in 1940 it got more exciting. Yoshikawa prepared for an espionage assignment abroad by passing the Foreign Ministry English examinations. Soon he was a junior diplomat. It would be his cover.

### Intercepted

Even in school Yoshikawa was dangerous to the Allies. Once he intercepted an English-language radio transmission from Australia advising that 17 troopships were clearing Fremantle bound for England. The Japanese gave the information in Nazi Germany and the ships were wiped out.

Later Hitler sent Yoshikawa a personal letter of thanks. "It was the only official recognition I have ever received for my war services," he said.

In 1941, Yoshikawa received a diplomatic passport and went to Honolulu using the cover name of Tadashi Morimura. He was a vice consul at the Japanese Consulate.

He found out later that Admiral Tsuruta Yamamou had prepared a detailed Pearl Harbor attack plan in early 1941 and that the plan was presented to the Naval General Staff in August, 1941.

"I was a spy in the field without that secret inside information," he said. "But I assumed my

job was to help prepare for an attack on Pearl Harbor and I worked night and day getting necessary information.

"The Americans were very foolish. As a diplomat I could move about the islands. No one bothered me. I often rented small planes at the John Rodgers Airport in Honolulu and flew around U.S. installations making observations. I never took notes or drew maps. I kept everything in my head."

"As a long-distance swimmer I completely covered the harbor installations. Sometimes I swam underwater for a long time breathing through a hollow reed."

"And my favorite viewing place," recalled Yoshikawa, "was a lovely Japanese teahouse overlooking the harbor. It was called the 'Shuncho-cho.' I knew what ships were in, how heavily they were loaded, who their officers were, and what supplies were on board. The trusting young officers who visited the teahouse told the girls there everything. And anything they didn't reveal I found out by giving rides to hitch-hiking American sailors and pumping them for information."

The work was dangerous. "Once a U.S. Navy sailor on guard duty saw me crouched down near an electrified fence. He fired his rifle but missed me."

### Always Alert

For a while Yoshikawa posed as a Filipino and washed dishes in the American naval officers mess — listening, always alert. Between his spy flights, harbor swims, dish-washing duties, the geisha-girl interrogations and his actual work at the Consulate, he was in a state of continual exhaustion. On top of this he stayed up late every night sending coded messages to Tokyo.

The big day grew closer. Yoshikawa handed a secret Japanese courier 97 answers to intelligence questions asked by Admiral Yamamoto concerning ships, planes and personnel at Pearl Harbor during the fall of 1941. The admiral learned, for example, that most ships were at anchor in Pearl Harbor on Sunday — so he planned the attack for that day.

On Dec. 6, Yoshikawa sent out his final message: "No barrage balloons sighted. Battleships are without crinoline. No indications of air or sea alert wired to nearby islands. Enterprise and Lexington (aircraft carriers) have sailed from Pearl Harbor."

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry officials passed the information on to Admiral Yamamoto, and the attack-planner radioed his fleet, moving in for the kill: "Vessels moored in harbor — nine battleships, three class-B cruisers, three seaplane tenders, 17 destroyers. All aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers have departed harbor. . . no indication of any change in U.S. fleet or anything unusual."



Takeo Yoshikawa, former Japanese spy in Pearl Harbor, says history has passed him by.

In the darkness 400 miles north of Honolulu, Vice Admiral Chichi Agumo received his order to attack — "Climb Mount Niitaka."

Around him his 31 ships, six aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers, nine destroyers and three submarines and assorted tankers surged to full speed ahead. His 350 attack planes would soon be a part of history.

The attack exploded next morning, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, at 7:40 a.m. (Pacific Standard Time). Yoshikawa was eating breakfast and still sleepy when the first bombs began to fall. "The consul and I listened to the short-wave radio bringing the news from Tokyo," he said.

They heard the secret attack code, "East Wind, Rain," the Japanese announcer said twice very slowly during the forecast. This meant that Japan had decided on war with the United States, Yoshikawa said. Not used were other prearranged signals which would have called for attacks on England or Russia.

Yoshikawa and the consul shook hands. His work had been a success. The attack was on. They ran into their offices and began burning code books and secret diplomatic intelligence instructions.

"I heard new sounds and rushed outside," he recalled. "I looked up at the sky and saw a most wonderful sight. Through the clouds a fighter-

bomber streaked towards Pearl Harbor and disappeared in black clouds of smoke rising above the base. On the wings of the plane were painted the Rising Sun — the Rising Sun of Japan. Soon the sky was filled with our planes. It was a brilliant attack. We lost just 30 men that day — the Americans more than three thousand."

Quickly the Consulate was surrounded by hostile crowds and Yoshikawa and the other Japanese employees remained locked inside for safety. At 8:30 a.m. police showed up to protect them until the arrival of FBI agents who arrested them.

### No Reception

"For 10 days we were held prisoner at the Consulate. Then all of us were taken under heavy guard to a U.S. Coast Guard vessel at the docks and taken to San Diego, Calif. In March we were taken to an Arizona relocation camp which was full of innocent American-Japanese. They had done nothing. It was a cruel joke. You see, I couldn't trust them in Hawaii to help me. They were loyal to the United States."

Later the FBI took Yoshikawa and other diplomats to New York. Shortly afterward, they were sent back to Japan in a diplomat-prisoner

exchange, the United States not realizing it had lost the Pearl Harbor spy.

But there was no hero's reception when he got home — nothing official, then or now. He married and continued with the rank of ensign in Japanese intelligence.

When the war ended and U.S. troops occupied Japan, Yoshikawa, fearing he would be hanged, went into hiding and lived in the country posing as a Buddhist monk. When the Americans left he returned to his wife.

In 1955 Yoshikawa opened a candy business. But people knew who he was. They wouldn't buy from a spy — a spy whose country had lost the war. "They even blamed me for the atomic bomb," he declared with tears in his eyes. And he might have starved over the years if his loyal wife had not supported him by selling insurance.

"My wife alone shows me great respect," said the old spy. "Every day she bows to me. She knows I am a man of history."

Then he lifted his cup. "I am drinking to forget. I have so many thoughts now so many years after the war. . . Why has history cheated me?"

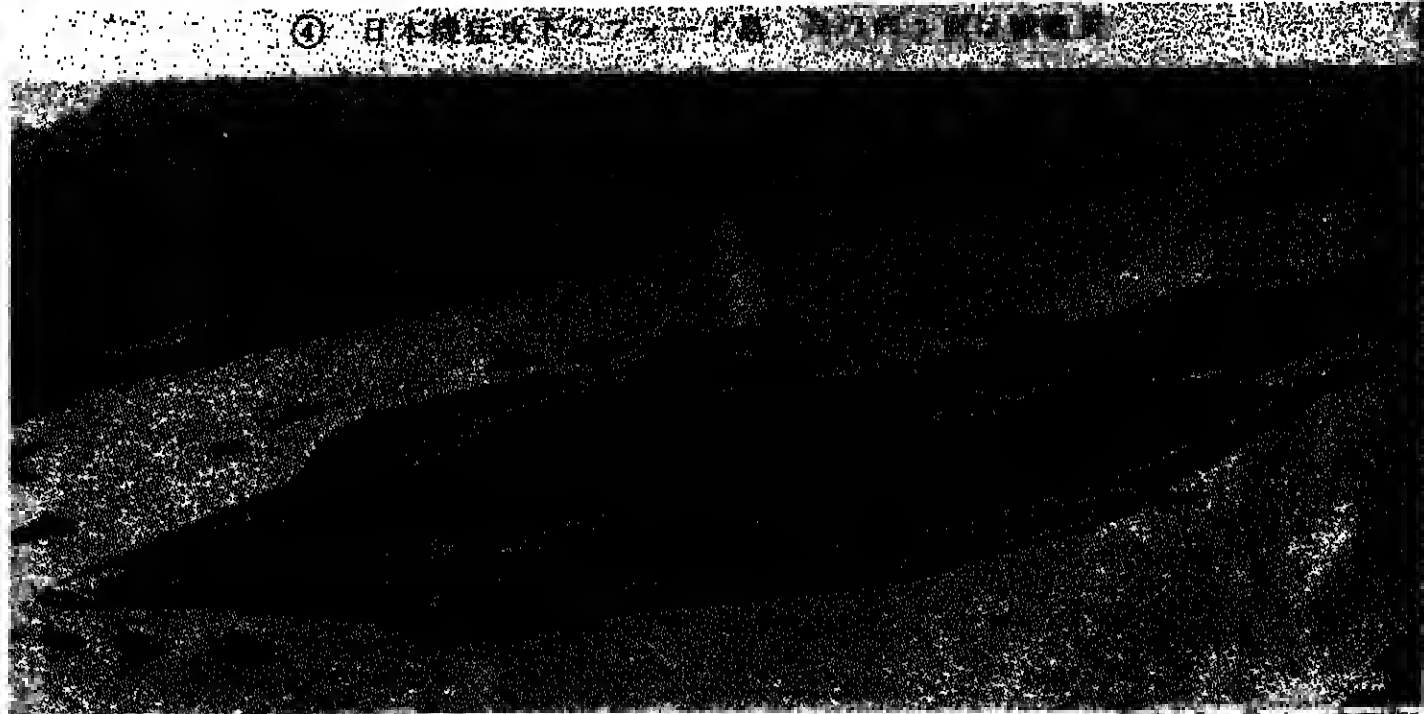
Copyright 1978 by Roy Layner

Roy Layner is a photojournalist whose work has appeared in newspapers in the United States and abroad.



This historic picture, photographer unknown, shows the members of the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu who were arrested

by the FBI after the Pearl Harbor attack. Front row, center, is Vice Consul 'Tadashi Morimura,' actually Takeo Yoshikawa.



This picture, taken from a Japanese plane during the Pearl Harbor attack, shows a bomb just missing an American ship.

## World Short-Wave Radio: A Sophisticated Battle for Minds

By William Tuohy

LONDON — One of the world's most widely broadcast radio shows is a program called "Mailbag," starring Joe Adamov, a heavy-set Armenian with a back-of-the-eyebrows Chicago accent.

Adamov casually answers listeners' questions on a wide variety of topics and invariably gets in a plug for his sponsor — the Soviet Union.

"Mailbag" and similar Western-style radio programs are part of an ambitious new effort by Radio Moscow to capture English-language audiences around the world.

In recent weeks, the Russians have inaugurated a "World Service" that broadcasts in English 19 hours a day and is soon expected to expand to 24.

The Soviet Union broadcasts in English and 62 other languages for a total of more than 2,000 hours a week. Nine hours of English-language programming are beamed in the United States daily, including four hours to the Pacific Coast.

Radio Moscow's relatively relaxed and sophisticated approach to the news, features and commentary that comprise the "World Service" is a far cry from the days when Russian broadcasts began with an announcer declaring, "I am a Communist!" and following up with the 25-minute reading of a report on oil production in the Caucasus.

Western diplomatic sources view the Soviet Union's expanded service as the latest move in the continuing world-wide battle for the air waves, a struggle in which all of the world's major powers, and many minor nations, are engaged.

For although television may seem the communications giant of the day, short-wave radio is still the most-prevalent medium in most of the world.

There are, in fact, more than a billion radio sets being used around the globe, and about two-thirds of them can pick up the long-distance short-wave transmissions.

Britain, with its superb British Broadcasting Corp., once was the unchallenged leader in overseas broadcasting, but now it is fifth in the number of hours beamed abroad a week — 710. Ahead of Britain in this competition are the Soviet Union, the United States, China and West Germany.

The BBC has a staff of more than 1,000 (including persons of 50 different national origins) and a budget of about \$66 million a year. It transmits in English and 38 other languages.

To most observers, the BBC remains the world model for fast, accurate, impartial news broadcasts and balanced and fair commentary.

**'If an Iranian can't find out what's happening in Tehran from his national news broadcasts,' says one specialist, 'he can simply switch to the BBC. So it behooves other radio services to give the news impartially.'**

The BBC pioneered overseas broadcasting, launching a service in Arabic during the 1930s. With war clouds gathering in Europe, the BBC began broadcasting in the continent in French, German and Italian.

The impartial excellence of BBC news broadcasts is believed to be a constant goal that has led to the upgrading of government news services everywhere. "If an Iranian can't find out what's happening in Tehran from his national news broadcasts," says one specialist, "he can simply switch in the BBC. So it behooves other radio services to give the news impartially."

Following closely behind the Soviet Union in the number of hours of overseas broadcasts is the United States — which produces about 1,838 hours weekly over the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The Voice of America broadcasts in 36 languages from 120 transmitters with a staff of 2,300 and an annual operating budget of \$75 million. It beams news, commentary and Americana shows overseas 836 hours a week to an estimated audience of 75 million to 80 million people.

Currently, the Voice is building 12 new transmitters to fill in holes where the U.S. signal is spotty or inaudible. Buttrressing the Voice of America are Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts 554 hours a week in six languages to Eastern Europe, and Radio Liberty, whose programs are transmitted in 16 languages of the Soviet Union and transmitted 448 hours weekly.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty originally were funded by the Central Intelligence Agency to penetrate the Iron Curtain. In 1971, the CIA officially dropped its support of the now-consolidated stations, which receive their funds from the U.S. government with congressional approval. Their annual budget is \$85 million.

The Kremlin maintains that the two Munich-based stations are filled with CIA agents and "former agents of the Gestapo and Nazi intelligence" along with "renegades who broadcast a stream of dirty lies, slander and all kinds of insinuations about the U.S.S.R. and other Socialist countries."

Whatever the Kremlin's view, radio broadcasting provides a vital line of communication and information to about 360 million people in areas where the official news is censored and Western journals are rarely available.

Although the Communist regime can censor the press, there is little they can do — other than expensive jamming — to prevent their citizens from listening to the latest news from London or Washington.

As one Hungarian intellectual recently put it: "If the West really believes in the power of its ideas, then additional transmitters and funds for broadcasting to the East are more important than missiles."

China ranks third among the big powers in total overseas programming, with 1,438 weekly hours broadcast from about 55 transmitters.

But Chinese stations are poorly located and badly maintained, sources say. Even the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong has difficulty picking up Radio Peking's weak signal. Hence the United States monitors the broadcasts in Okinawa.

The Chinese broadcast five hours of English daily to the East coast of North America, and other broadcasts are in 40 languages including Esperanto — the artificial international language.

### West Germany

Surprisingly, the fourth country in terms of the amount of external radio programming is West Germany, whose service, Deutsche Welle (German Wave) has 1,377 employees with a budget of about \$92 million, and transmits in 34 languages.

Under the charter, German radio is required to present a portrait of political, economic, and cultural life in Germany from its two dozen powerful transmitters and overseas relay stations.

Oun Busch, head of the news department, said however, that German radio does present news of broad, general interest in order to remain competitive with the BBC and other national radio services.

Dozens of smaller countries — Israel and some Arab nations, for example — maintain external broadcasting services in foreign languages, often to give their own side in international disputes.

**As one Hungarian intellectual put it: 'If the West really believes in the power of its ideas, then additional transmitters and funds for broadcasting to the East are more important than missiles.'**

But perhaps the most intense competition in the radio air war is for the ears of listeners in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The signal of the Voice of America — with its straight news and Americana — reaches an estimated 27 million Eastern Europeans and Soviet citizens without any interference.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty go in much more for news of East Europe, as well as views and commentary from dissidents or defectors from Iron Curtain regimes.

These two stations reach an estimated audience of 13 million to 15 million listeners in Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria — and between 2 million and 3 million in the Soviet Union.

It is no crime in Russia to listen to foreign radio broadcasts, but repeating or circulating such information is considered illegal distribution of hostile information.

To keep such hostile information from its citizens' ears, the Soviet Union tries to jam broadcasts from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

It uses a reported 3,000 transmitters to jam the broadcasts, and spends an estimated \$300 million on the effort — an amount about equal to the budget for the Soviet domestic radio service.

Radio Moscow's role in the anti-U.S. effort includes its frequent offerings of Americans' criticisms of the United States.

For example, it quoted an American miner who had visited the Soviet Union about how impressed he was with Soviet coal mines and how different things were in the United States, where conditions "leave much to be desired." The miner said his father had died of black-lung disease.

And Radio Moscow's newscasts often include self-

serving — and anti-U.S. — interpretations. For example, news announcer Galina Pavlova recently announced:

"President Carter signed a bill allocating \$3 billion to produce the main components of the neutron weapon in disregard of the will of millions of people."

Gheli Shakhov, editor-in-chief for Radio Moscow's U.S. and British service, said "We consider that we are doing a useful job. Most people say this is the only station on which to hear the view of the Soviet Union."

### Recent News

Recent Radio Moscow news and comment has dealt with what the Russians see as U.S. hypocrisy in its policy toward Rhodesia and South Africa, Japanese connivance with the militarization of China, and the decision by President Carter to produce neutron-bomb components.

The English-language service is increasingly professional, by U.S. and British standards, and personalities like Joe Adamov have developed a chatty, almost intimate, tone. The theme song of the station is a pleasant arrangement of "Midnight in Moscow."

For its part, the Voice of America seems still to be searching for a firm role. The staff would like more autonomy — in the tradition of the BBC — but the U.S. government insists that the Voice must reflect U.S. foreign-policy aims.

"We tend to think of BBC correspondents as journalists," says one British observer, "and Voice of America reporters as civil servants."

For instance, a respected Voice of America correspondent in Jerusalem was upbraided by supervisors in Washington because he called the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cyprus to check on a story. Government employees were not to have unauthorized contacts with the PLO, the correspondent was told.

But Voice of America Director Peter Straus says that the operation is increasingly free of political or diplomatic interference.

"We are improving an already good operation," he said in an interview. "We have crystallized, firmed up and finalized the independence of the VOA's news function."

Still, Straus is well aware that the Voice of America must aid U.S. foreign-policy goals, and he has instituted regular broadcasts of statements of U.S. policy on various issues.

"We're not in this business for our health," he said, "or for the listeners' amusement."

© Los Angeles Times



## Lufthansa Purchases 32 Boeing 737 Jets

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)—As Peking approaches final negotiations with Boeing to acquire five 747 jets, Lufthansa, the West German airline, confirmed in Cologne today an order for 32 Boeing 737-200 passenger jets.

A spokesman for the Lufthansa termed the value of the order the largest ever by a European airline. The short-haul jets will be used pri-

marily on European and domestic routes.

A spokesman said deliveries of the planes will begin in the second half of 1980 with five airplanes. The rest of the ships will be delivered beginning in 1982 at a rate of two per month.

The order marks another increase in Lufthansa's Boeing fleet. In recent months, Boeing has also announced huge sales to Singapore, United, American and Delta airlines.

### Chinese Prospects

In discussing China's prospective purchase of jumbo jets, E.H. Bouillon, president of Boeing's commercial airplane subsidiary, noted that the Chinese may want 747s for competitive reasons. "If Pan American wants to fly 747s into China, then China wants to fly 747s out," he said.

During a news conference earlier this week in Detroit, William Seawell, chairman of Pan Am, said his recent discussions in Peking with Chinese leaders indicated a "dramatic shift" toward developing tourism as a way for the Chinese to earn foreign exchange.

If China does go ahead and buy Boeing's 747, it probably would choose the 747 SP model, Mr. Bouillon said. The SP, which stands for special performance, is a long-range version of the jumbo jet. It can fly about 6,000 miles nonstop, compared with about 5,000 for the standard 747. The SP carries about 300 passengers, compared with about 400 for the standard model. An SP, at \$50 million each, puts the prospective Chinese purchase at about \$250 million, not including cost of installation.

Mr. Bouillon, noting that negotiations with the Chinese have been going on for months, added that it could be "several weeks" more before a final agreement is wrapped up.

Against the yen, the dollar climbed to 201.88 yen from 198.90 yen and hit an intraday high of 203.70 yen.

## Jenkins Asserts EEC in Sight of EMS by Jan. 1

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (Reuters)—The European Economic Community is in good sight of having the proposed European Monetary System (EMS) in place by Jan. 1, but for a durable agreement, EEC leaders must work out a common monetary policy, Jenkins said today.

In a speech to the Savings Bank Group of the EEC, he said there is an absolute necessity for member states to have a common rate of inflation and that EMS will establish a mechanism to commit members to cut inflation rates.

The average should converge around the best rate, he added. No system of exchange rate rules and generous credit grants will suffice to bring about stability and growth and means to bring about coordination of domestic economic policies are being developed, he said.

Meanwhile, West German government sources said they expect the summit to give the go-ahead for the EMS to start Jan. 1 and that currency rates would be set by Dec. 18. However, some financial sources believe EMS members may try and short-circuit any foreign exchange speculation on entry rates, and consequent currency unities, by taking a quick decision on rates either at the summit or soon after.

In Brussels, officials denied that the fixing of exchange rates under the EMS would be used for a realignment of the current joint float, the snake, especially for a Deutsche mark revaluation or a devaluation of the Belgian franc and Dutch guilder.



Gerhard Andlinger

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gerhard Andlinger, currently president of Andlinger and Co., a private banking firm, will be named president of ITT Europe based in Brussels, succeeding Maurice Valente who is returning to ITT headquarters.

Kennecott Copper has named Thomas Barrow, who resigned as senior vice president and director of Exxon, as chairman and chief executive of the giant copper concern. Mr. Barrow will succeed Frank Milliken, who will continue at the company as chairman of the board's executive committee until his retirement at the end of January.

Bernardino del Bene has been named vice president, and Richard Terminiello an assistant vice president at Bankers Trust's Milan branch.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## U.S. Dollar-Support Plan Held a Success

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)—It's now widely agreed that the dollar is likely to get a respite of at least another month—and maybe even six or seven months as a result of President Carter's Nov. 1 support package.

Certainly, the U.S. government itself is pleased with its biggest-ever financial gamble. The program is "working very well," Anthony Solomon, the U.S. Treasury's undersecretary for monetary affairs and architect of the plan said recently.

The reaction abroad is similar. The Carter measures are "absolutely" successful, says a source close to the Swiss National Bank. Like other Europeans, its officials had anxiously called for just such steps because their currencies ride the other end of the foreign-exchange seesaw, and high values for their currencies handicap their export industries.

### 'Generally Satisfied'

Karl-Otto Pohl, vice president of the West German central bank, says that now foreign authorities are "generally satisfied."

## Short-term Outlook Seen Steady But Testing Expected Next Year

And an official of the Bank of Japan agrees, with a sense of relief, that the measures are "really working."

Indeed, the trend since Nov. 1 is leading private analysts to converge on something of a standard forecast—a generally firmer dollar in the course of the next four to six months. So, at least temporarily, initial fears that the Fed might rapidly run out of the foreign funds borrowed for its dollar-propping operations are fading. It is also felt that foreign governments will not extend additional credit if the Fed's foreign-currency stock runs perilously low.

"Another \$5 billion to \$8 billion can easily come" from the same sources so long as the U.S. ultimately the U.S. taxpayer continues to bear the risk of eventually repaying the foreign funds at whatever cost the money markets dictate, reasons John Steigman, a Ford Motor Co. economist.

Even more significantly, private bankers and corporate money managers no longer are scoffing—and cynically unloading still more dollars—when officials make public statements about the dollar's strength. Instead, they are starting to sound almost as optimistic themselves.

Nonetheless, more severe setbacks cannot be ruled out in a market as big and volatile as foreign exchange, participants caution. With some \$300 billion on deposit abroad, movements out of dollars and into other currencies still could be triggered at any time by bad news on a variety of fronts. Even among private analysts most ardently in favor of the Carter program, forecasts of further stability do not stretch into an indefinite future. What the United States has done by wading in to buy dollars is mainly to buy time in which more fundamental economic ad-

justments can be made, it is widely agreed.

A banker adds that "natural" demand for dollars is apt to be high around year-end as U.S. companies sell currencies earned abroad for dollars needed for domestic dividend payments.

However, a New York trader forecasts, "I'm sure there will be a speculative attack on the dollar" some time early in 1979, when those temporary factors have passed. That will be the real test of whether foreign central banks will continue cooperating as spiritedly with the Fed as they are now, he says. He reasons that they might lose patience and cut back their dollar-propping activities if the U.S. inflation rate remains at its recent annual pace of nearly 10 percent.

Other observers in the United States and abroad add that the anti-inflationary policies must be pushed more vigorously soon, or the administration will get too close to the 1980 general election to risk unpleasant measures and a possible recession.

## 7%-Growth Target Begins to Prove Elusive

## Japan's Gross National Product Rises 1% in Quarter

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Dec. 1—Japan's Economic Planning Agency said today gross national product rose by only 1 percent in real terms in the July-September period, unchanged from the previous April-June quarterly growth of a revised 1 percent and up from a revised 0.3 percent in the like year-earlier quarter.

This made it almost impossible for Japan to reach its target of 7 percent real GNP growth during the financial year ending next March, economists said.

The GNP, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis in the July-September quarter, totaled 111.7 trillion yen (about \$56 billion), up from 110.6 trillion yen in the previous quarter. The adjusted GNP in the like year-earlier quarter was a revised 105.6 trillion yen.

The July-September GNP growth rate, calculated into an annual growth rate, was 4.1 percent, unchanged from a revised 4.1 percent in the prior quarter.

EPA officials attributed the slow

growth in the July-September quarter to a decline of exports. On an adjusted annual basis, exports totaled about 19 trillion yen, down 3.6 percent from the adjusted 19.8 trillion yen in the previous quarter. Exports in the previous quarter dropped 3.5 percent from the January-March quarter. Meanwhile, ad-

justed imports totaled 12.8 trillion yen, up 0.4 percent from an adjusted 12.79 trillion yen the previous quarter.

Separately, the Finance Ministry said foreign reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDRs) totaled \$32.6 billion as of Nov. 30, up by

\$2.866 billion from the end of October.

Officials attributed the rise to the purchase of SDRs from the U.S. government in response to the dollar-defense measures announced Nov. 1. Japan purchased in November 500 million SDRs from the United States. Another reason was the central bank's dollar buying for intervention on foreign exchange markets, the officials added.

The prime minister's office also said the October consumer price index rose 0.2 percent to an unadjusted 124.8 (base 1975), following a 1.2-percent rise in September. The year-on-year rise was down to 3.3 percent from 3.7 percent in September, it said.

The office also said the number of jobs totaled 1.17 million in October, an increase of 170,000 from a year earlier. The number in October represented 2.27 percent of the total work force. The number of jobs in September was 1.25 million.

## U.S. Inventor Develops Material for Solar Cells

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)—Stanford Ovshinsky, the U.S. inventor of a new class of electronic materials, said he has developed a material that overcomes basic problems of economically converting sunlight directly to electricity.

The inventor said that with a "hard march" development program, his small company, Energy Conversion Devices Inc., could have a prototype of a commercial solar cell available within a year. Within three years, he predicted, volume commercial production could begin of solar cells that would convert sunlight to electricity at a cost competitive with electricity from oil, coal, gas and atomic energy.

The new material was described by Mr. Ovshinsky and Arun Madan, a scientist at energy conversion devices, in a short technical letter in this week's Nature, a scientific journal published in Britain. Mr. Ovshinsky also described the material at a news conference here.

### First Step

He noted, however, that developing the material is only the first key step in making an economically useful solar cell. Scientists and engineers also have to effectively join the material with other parts to get a working cell, known as a photovoltaic device.

He said these problems are "technological" rather than "scientific." "It's going to require equipment and investment but the technology has been around for years," he added.

Mr. Ovshinsky said the new material is an alloy of amorphous silicon and fluorine with elements such as hydrogen added. Existing solar cells are made of the crystalline form of pure silicon.

In their letter to Nature, Mr. Ovshinsky and Mr. Madan say the alloy is a good absorber of sunlight and is low in electron "leakage" that captures electrons and prevents a current from flowing through the material.

Mr. Ovshinsky said experiments indicate a cell of the new alloy could convert at least 10 percent of the solar energy striking it to electricity. This is below the 18-percent efficiency reported for crystalline silicon solar cells but the cheapness of the new alloy more than offsets the lower efficiency.

Mr. Ovshinsky estimated it would require an investment of \$10 million to develop the new cell for commercial production well beyond the means of his small company, which has accumulated a deficit of \$24 million of last April from research and development work.

Asked about financing, he said, "We're in the fortunate position . . . of being approached by other companies." He added he will be talking with department of energy officials in Washington in the next few days.

## IMF Delegation Begins Talks on Loan for Turkey

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, Dec. 1—A delegation from the International Monetary Fund began talks here with government leaders on a Turkish request for a \$35-million credit.

Turkey wants the IMF to release a \$35-million third tranche of a two-year \$450-million credit agreed to earlier this year. It received a first installment of \$150 million last May and a second tranche of \$45 million in September. The loan could serve as an IMF seal of approval for the nation's austerity program.

Meanwhile, the finance minister today unveiled proposals for a balanced budget with total appropriations of 395.8 billion Turkish lira in the year beginning next. The expenditures were up 36.7 percent from the previous year,

## NYSE Prices Higher In an Active Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed broadly higher in active trading today, aided by a big drop in the money supply and a firmer dollar.

Analysts said the fall in the money supply raised hopes that pressures on the Federal Reserve to further tighten credit would ease.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.39 points to 811.42 and advances led declines about three to one. Volume rose to 26.83 million shares from yesterday's 19.9 million.

United Brands said it has agreed to settle litigation arising from 1968-69 negotiations for the then-contemplated sale of certain banana properties in Panama by payment of \$2.15 million.

A federal district judge today ordered United Technologies not to purchase or pay for any shares of Carrier Corp. before noon Dec. 8 in order to give Carrier time to apply to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for an interim injunction pending an appeal of an earlier decision. Carrier topped the active list, rising two to 26. United gained 1/4 to 38 1/2.

Airlines were prominent gainers. UAL Inc. rose 2 1/2 to 33 1/2, Pan American 1/2 to 7 1/2 and Western Airlines 1/2 to 9 1/2.

Seaboard World Airlines gained 1/2 to 12 1/2. Tiger International plans to tender for 580,000 Seaboard World shares at \$13.50 each if opposed by Seaboard directors or 15 if unopposed. Tiger gained 1 1/2 to 24 1/2.

Unico Pacific rose 3/4 to 55. A federal court upheld its claims to mineral rights under properties it acquired in 19th-century federal land grants.

General Telephone and Electronics said it has completed the sales of two of its telephone subsidiaries to Continental Telephone for approximately \$34 million. The two telephone companies sold are General Telephone Co. of Upstate New York, Inc. and Delaware Valley Telephone Co.

ITT International Corp. and C. Brewer and Co. said they will appeal a lower court ruling setting aside an Aug. 14 merger through which ITT acquired all outstanding Brewer shares. The companies said the Hawaiian state First Circuit Court will delay implementation of the ruling, made yesterday by Judge Harold Shimikuni, pending the appeal.

Rockwell International said it sold its Admiral SA unit, owner of

the Admiral television manufacturing plant in Taipei, to Henry Yu, a representative of a group of Far East businessmen.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.89 points to 150.28.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were irregularly lower, corn higher and oats fractionally lower at the close today on the Board of Trade. Wheat was off 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 cents; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats unchanged to off 1/4 and soybeans off 1 to 3 1/4 cents.

## Pressure on Fed Seen Relieved By Slowed M-2

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—An easing of pressures on the Federal Reserve to adopt further tightening in monetary policy is expected to result from yesterday's favorable money supply data, according to money market analysts.

The Fed reported that M-1 declined \$1.9 billion in the Nov. 22 week, while the new M-1-Plus fell a hefty \$2.7 billion and M-2 was down by \$900 million. Analysts said the figures were unexpected, with many earlier projections having called for the monetary aggregates to be unchanged to considerably higher.

The analysts said they expect the Fed to stabilize monetary policy around current levels, holding the funds rate around the current 9 1/2-to-10 percent level for the next several weeks. They said the chance for easing in policy at this time is reduced by the need for the Fed to maintain a firm posture in defense of the dollar.

They noted that the M-2 growth rate for the latest four week period is running at about 4.5 percent, well below the Fed's current 5 1/2-to-10 percent two-month target range. In view of some of the distortions currently present in the M-1 aggregate and the absence of experience with the new M-1-Plus, the analysts believe that M-2 is now the primary monetary aggregate used by the Fed.

In the government securities market today, the Fed entered trading twice to inject additional funds, once with the key fed funds rate at 10 percent immediately after opening and again later in the day with the rate at 9 1/2 to 16.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### RCA Starts U.S./Europe Facsimile

RCA Corp.'s RCA Global Communications says it and Radio Suisse have introduced the first commercial digital-facsimile service between the United States and Europe, with Switzerland the first country offering the service. The "Q-Fax" service permits users to send and receive messages, documents, graphics and other forms between the two countries in less than one minute. RCA Globcom says Q-Fax was introduced between New York and Tokyo March 1, 1978, and subsequently extended to Hong Kong and Manila.

### Lone Star Sees Rise in 1978 Net

Lone Star Industries expects 1978 net profits at between \$43 million and \$45 million against \$29.7 million last year on net sales of around \$1 billion, compared with \$364.9 million last year. The company plans 1979 dividends of \$1.40, compared with the \$1.20 paid last year, reflecting higher earnings.

### French Stake in Dassault Rejected

The Finance Committee of the French National Assembly has rejected a proposal for state participation in the aerospace company, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation. Assembly sources say, the committee has effectively rejected an article in the supplementary 1978 budget authorizing a state purchase of 21 percent of Dassault stock, with the shares taking double voting rights. The committee, whose decisions are subject to parliamentary

approval, has called for a government report on the aerospace industry setting out the reasons why there should be state participation in non-nationalized companies.

### GEC in Bid for Avey

General Electric Co. of Britain is considering making a takeover bid worth approximately £83 million for Avey Ltd., a weighing-machine company, GEC says. It has approached Avey with a proposal that could lead to an offer of 225 pence for each of Avey's ordinary shares. The bid, if carried out, would form part of GEC's long-term diversification strategy into electronics and industrial systems based on micro-computer technology.

### Chrysler in Taiwan Truck Venture

Taiwan selected Chrysler over Ford Motor and General Motors as its partner for a \$70-million joint venture to produce heavy-duty trucks. According to the current plan, Chrysler will hold 35 percent of the shares of the new joint venture. The state-owned, Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing will control 45 percent while the remaining 20 percent will be offered to the private sector. The plan calls for an initial production of 10,000 trucks a year beginning in 1980. A \$130-million second stage is expected to begin by 1981 to raise the local content to more than 60 percent from the 30 percent of the initial stages. Separately, European auto writers have named Chrysler's Horizon car of the year, the second time in four years the company has been chosen.

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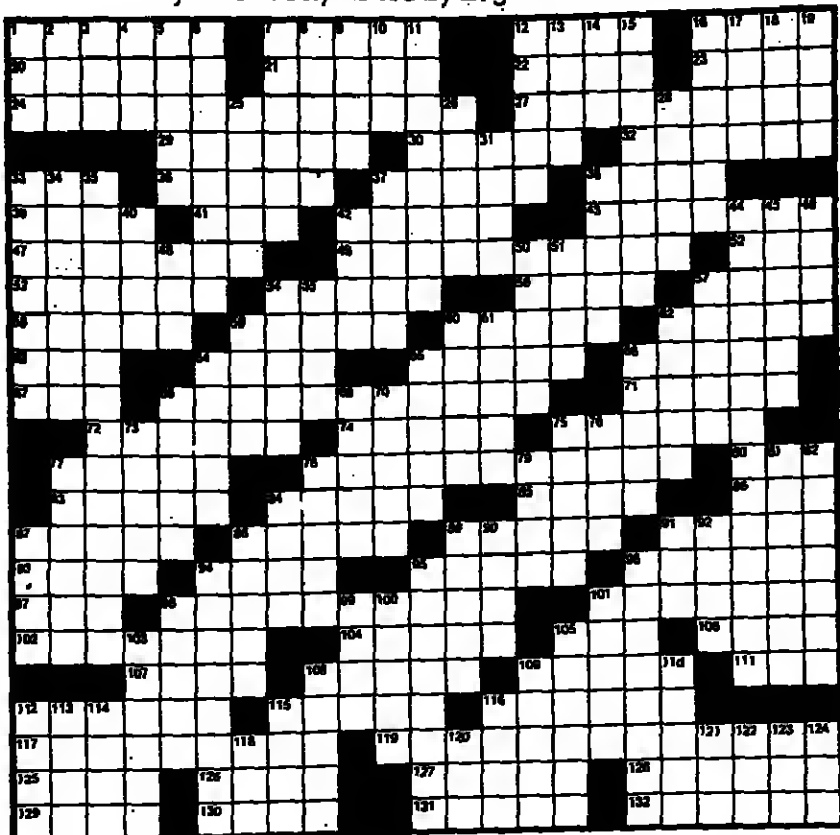
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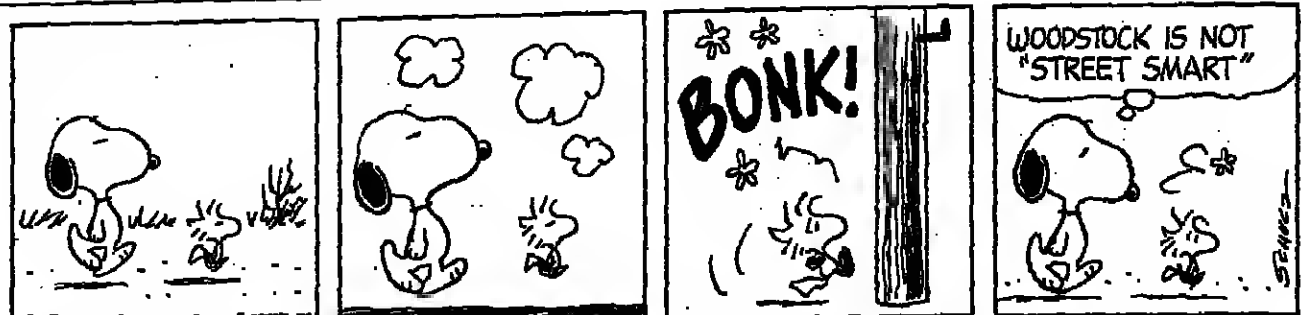
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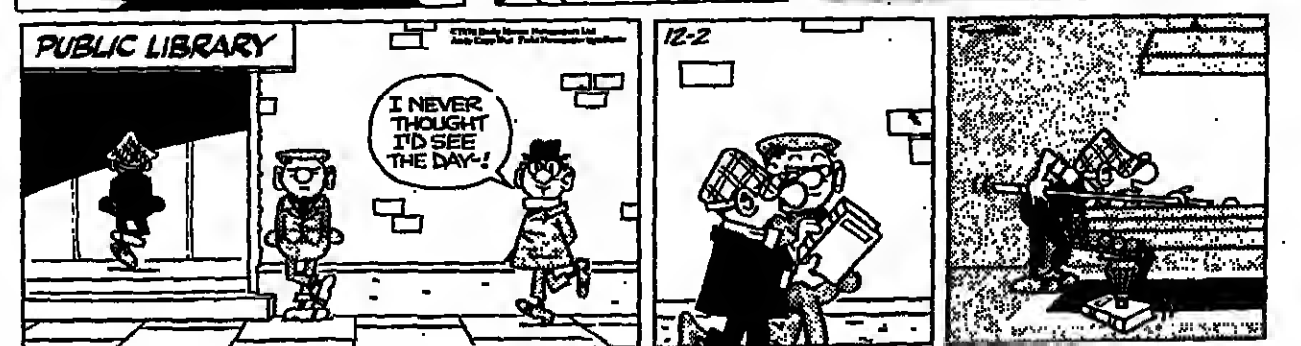
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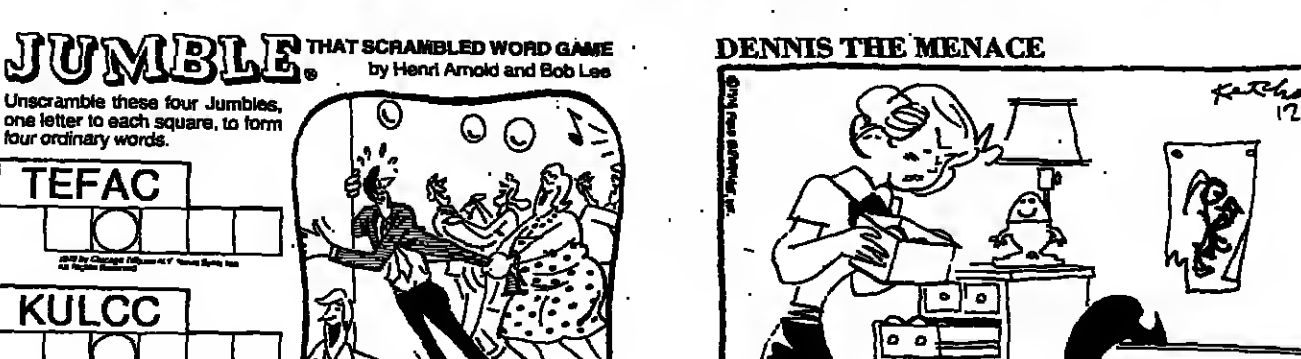
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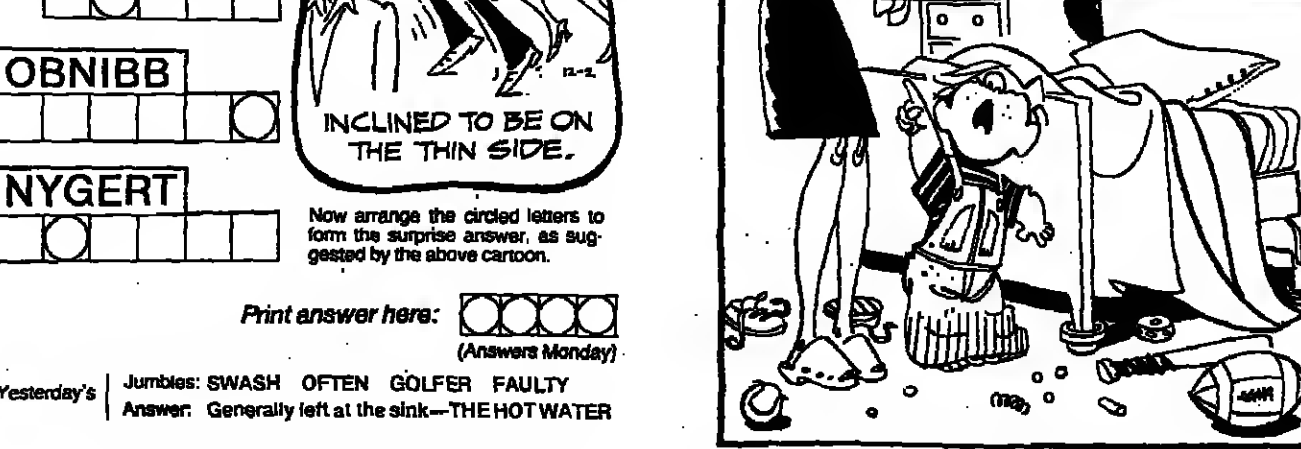
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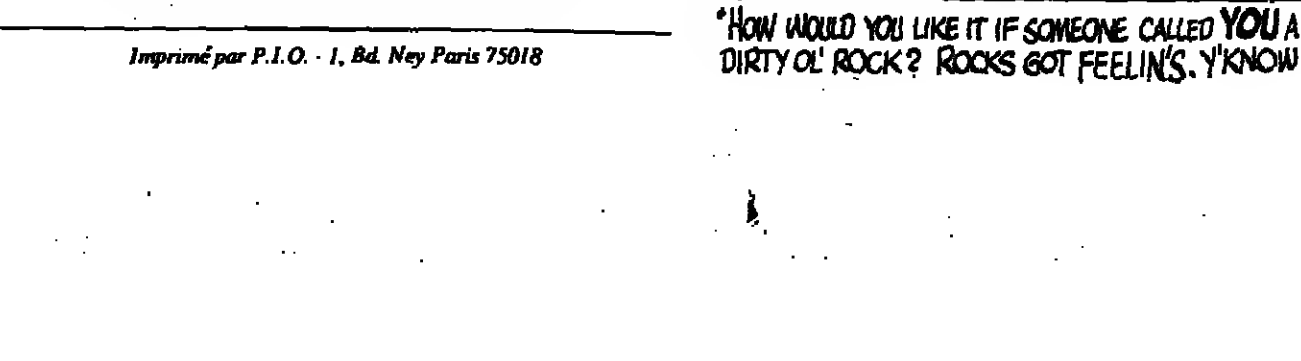
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## BOOKS

## THE LAST ROMANTIC

A Life of Max Eastman

By William L. O'Neill. Oxford. Illustrated. 339 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MAX EASTMAN, 1883-1969, "preacher-teacher-critic-poet," who went in one very long lifetime from the editor of *The Masses* to a roving editor for *Reader's Digest*, from an admirer of Lenin to an admirer of Joseph McCarthy, from Greenwich Village to Martha's Vineyard, has been variously described by his friends and his biographer as a "lyrical leftist," the "John Barrymore of radical letters," the "Byron of the Left," "the re-embodiment of Lorenzo il Magnifico with less business ability, a bit more charm, and immensely more passion" and a "winter lion."

It was Edmund Wilson on the publication in 1940 of "Stalin's Russia" and "Marxism: Is It Science?" who described him as a "winter lion." Max Eastman has been variously described by his friends and his biographer as a "lyrical leftist," the "John Barrymore of radical letters," the "Byron of the Left," "the re-embodiment of Lorenzo il Magnifico with less business ability, a bit more charm, and immensely more passion" and a "winter lion."

## Tried Twice

Feminism, atheism, libertarianism, infidelity and literary-mindedness, however, in no way prevented him from turning *The Masses* into a glorious radical magazine until the federal government tried him twice (under the Espionage Acts) for obstructing the draft during World War I. Nor did it stop him from going to the Soviet Union in the 1920s and coming back as a one-man band for Leon Trotsky, or from enduring the "ice" of left-wing nihilism that froze him out of literary fashion in the 1930s, when he was a "premature" anti-Stalinist and understood the monstrous purges while those in fashion still paid attention to hacks like Mike Gold; from predicting the Hitler-Stalin pact five years before it happened; from pointing out to obdurate ideologues the mysticism inherent in the Soviet Union in the "dialectical" or from writing his poems and his books on poetry, laughter, Marx and himself.

To be sure, his rooting for McCarthy in the 1950s was, as his old friend Floyd Dell said in a letter, "intellectually scandalous," just as his faith in the transcendent virtues of the Kuomintang was pre-

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

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## NFL Weekend

## Stakes High for Broncos

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — His weekend's National Football League Games.

## American Conference

Denver (8-5-0) at Oakland (8-5-0) — Denver won first game, which began the season with late touchdowns drive on ground. That was first exposure of Raiders' unreliable defense. Stakes are high as Denver will have slim chance to reach playoffs. It will be Broncos defense against Ken Stabler's passing. Stabler has had 10 interceptions in last three games but Raiders have seen so sloppy. Betting line: Oakland by 4.

Pittsburgh (11-2-0) at Houston 9-4-0 — A shootout. By winning Steelers, like Rams, can clinch division title and home-field edge for playoffs. Oilers won earlier game, 14-17, on Oct. 23 as Earl Campbell scored three times. One key matchup of many will be Oilers' Willie Alexander defending against Lynn Swann, Steelers' graceful receiver. Betting line: Houston by 1.

Baltimore (5-8-0) at Jets (7-6-0) — Bert Jones is unlikely to play, with Bill Troup at quarterback instead. Troup was sacked eight times by Patriots. Colts have given up 80 points in last two games. Scott Dierking returns for Jets. Walt Michaels did a better job of coaching them through injuries than has Ted Marchibroda for Colts. Betting line: Jets by 7.

Cleveland (7-6-0) at Seattle (7-6-0) — His coach, Jack Patena, says Jim Zorn will soon be league's best quarterback. Seahawks have ordered printing of playoff tickets, which seems presumptuous. They have won or lost last five games by 3 points or fewer each time. Greg Pruitt has regained his elusive running style, which means so much to Browns' offense. Betting line: Seattle by 4.

Buffalo (4-9-0) at Kansas City (3-10-0) — Mike Livingston, their seasoned quarterback, has done well lately for Chiefs, who now are trying 20 passes a game. Bills believe they have improved. They beat Chiefs by 14 points on Oct. 1. Betting line: Kansas City by 6.

## National Conference

Philadelphia (8-5-0) at Minnesota (7-5-1) — Both teams are gasping. Vikings' offensive line further weakened by injuries, with two

more guards hurting. Eagles have scored only 142 points in last 10 games. Fran Tarkenton needs 15 more pass completions to exceed Dan Fouts' season record. But Tarkenton has averaged only 6 yards a completion. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

Los Angeles (10-3-0) at Giants (5-8-0) — With a victory Rams can gain their sixth straight division title and probably the home-field advantage for playoffs. They will use two bulls in backfield, John Cappelletti and Cullen Bryant, who replaced injured Lawrence McCutcheon. Joe Pisarcik seems to be getting better for Giants. He would be an exception. Betting line: Los Angeles by 3.

Green Bay (7-5-1) at Tampa Bay (5-8-0) — Terrell Middleton is first Packer runner to gain 1,000 yards since John Brockington six seasons ago. This young team has yet to beat one with a winning record. Buccaneers are worn down. Their wounded offense gained only 92 yards against Bears. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 2.

Detroit (5-8-0) at St. Louis (4-9-0) — Key players may be absent because of injuries. Mel Gray and Wayne Morris for Cardinals, Horace King and Paul Naumoff for Lions. Detroit has won four of last six while developing a crackback defense line. Both teams could own challenge any playoff contender. Betting line: St. Louis by 3.

## Monday Night

Chicago (5-8-0) at San Diego (6-7-0) — Five passes by James Harris were intercepted as Chiefs shut out Chargers. Harris played for injured Dan Fouts, who is nursing a sore ankle. He remains questionable and is key to this game. Bears gave up on Mike Phipps at quarterback and are not happy with Bob Avelin, either. Betting line: San Diego by 6.

## Lopez, Watson Honored

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez and Tom Watson were selected yesterday as the top golfers of 1978 by the Golf Writers Association of America.

## Canada Leads Philippines

## In World Cup Golf Event

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 1 (UPI) — Dave Barr and Dan Hallderson combined for nine birdies yesterday to give Canada the first-round lead by two strokes over the Philippines in the 26th World Cup Golf tournament.

While most players from the starting field of 96 from 48 coun-

tries complained of putting problems, the two 26-year-old Canadians dropped in putts from all distances. There was also some strong putting by the Philippine team of Rudy Lavarez and Eleonorio Nival.

Barr shot a 67 and Hallderson a 70 for a team score of 137. Barr's round tied the course record held by Dave Marr, a former PGA champion, and gave him the individual lead by two shots over Nival and John Mahaffey, the American PGA champion.

Lavarez, who teamed with Ben Arda for a second-place finish at Manila in last year's World Cup, shot a 70. Between them, the two Filipinos also had nine birdies, but their four bogeys prevented them from tying for the lead.

U.S. Open champion Andy North birdied the final hole for a 72 that put the American team in a tie for third place. Argentina, led by the Vicente Fernandez with a 70 and Florentino Molinda with 71, was 3 under par at 141.

Mexico, the pre-tournament favorite, Korea and Australia were at 142, while Scotland was at 143, Colombia at 144, Spain, Sweden and Brazil at 145 and Wales, England, South Africa, Chile and Taiwan at 146.

Only 14 major games are on the weekend schedule as the college season winds down, including the meeting tonight between Texas and Texas A&M. The rest of the slate finds Holy Cross at Boston College, Miami, Fla. at Florida, Wyoming at Louisiana State, Utah at San Diego State, Long Beach State at San Jose State, Tennessee at Vanderbilt, Southern California at Hawaii and Brigham Young vs. Nevada-Las Vegas in Yokohama, Japan.

Elsewhere, Alabama meets Auburn in the traditional windup at Birmingham and Georgia meets Georgia Tech in Athens, Ga. An Alabama victory will send the Crimson Tide to the Sugar Bowl against Penn State. But an Auburn upset or a tie will put Georgia in the bowl to represent the Southeastern Conference. Which ever team loses out will meet Stanford in the Bluebonnet Bowl.

The best team in the Cotton Bowl also is up for grabs, but Houston can nail it down by beating or tying Rice. Texas Tech, the only other Southwest Conference team with a chance at meeting Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl, must defeat Arkansas to stay alive.

Three weeks after tomorrow's contest, the Midshipmen (7-3) play at San Diego against Brigham Young, champions of the Western Athletic Conference; in the first Holiday Bowl to mark Navy's first bowl appearance since a 28-6 loss to Texas in the 1963 Cotton Bowl.

A crowd of 90,000 — including high-ranking officials of both sides — and a worldwide television audience is expected to watch the action from John F. Kennedy stadium.

## Sugar Bowl Bid

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Pete Rose (right) jokes with Ruly Carpenter, president of the Philadelphia Phillies, after failing to negotiate a contract. Rose offered to get World Series tickets for Carpenter at another site.

## Not Interested in Giants

## Paterno, Sympathetic, Says No

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Joe Paterno made it to the first landing of the stairs to the Roosevelt Hotel ballroom yesterday before the question was asked: "Have you had any communication with them?"

They are the New York Giants. Paterno coaches the Penn State football team, which is undefeated, ranked No. 1 among American colleges and bound for the Sugar Bowl. The Giants are defeated, unranked and bound nowhere, and it has been suggested rather vociferously that they should hire the Penn State coach.

Paterno laughed. "No," he said. "I have never talked with the Giants."

"Never?" That took care of the report that the Giants had made passes at him after the 1974 season. However, the Pittsburgh Steelers did make a run at him after the 1969 season, and Art Rooney, the Pittsburgh owner, is his good friend. Joe said "no thanks." In 1972, Billy Sullivan of the New England Patriots chased him to New Orleans at Sugar Bowl time to offer obscene sums. Joe said "no, thank you."

Still, he's a New York guy who grew up in Brooklyn, and at least a part of his heart belongs to the Big Apple. Would an offer from the Giants be different from offers from Pittsburgh and New England?

"Yes," he said. "It would be different — but that doesn't mean I'm interested. I think the Giants ought to get themselves a great coach, but I don't feel I'm the man and I don't feel I'm a great coach. I hope I can make it as clear as possible that I'm staying at Penn State, and whether we win the national championship or not will have nothing to do with it. I won't say 'never,' but I'll stay at Penn State as long as the people there agree with the things I'm doing."

Paterno was in New York to ac-

cept the Lambert Trophy designating Penn State as the best college team in the East. It was the 14th time Penn State has won the trophy and the 10th time since 1966 with Paterno as coach. The presentation was made at a Rotary Club luncheon, and the coach stood in front of a big Penn State banner topped by "Rotary's Four-Way Test." That reads:

"Is it the truth?" "Will it build goodwill and better friendships?" "Will it be beneficial to all concerned?"

## Only a Fan

Possibly taking this as a challenge, he told the assembled Rotarians: "I am not interested in coaching the New York Giants. I am a Giant fan. I am a New Yorker and always will be a New Yorker, but I am not interested in pro football." Paterno had brought along Penn State's two captains, Chuck Fusina, the quarterback, and Paul Suhay, the defensive captain. He asked them to accept the trophy "because they won it, I didn't." The trophy is a massive chunk of hardware with a gold football supporting a silver running back about to sprawl on his face.

During the season, Paterno did a good deal of electioneering for Fusina, a candidate for the Heisman Trophy as the nation's outstanding college player, saying repeatedly that if he could choose one player to build a team around from among the players he has coached over 29 years, it would be Fusina. In the election, Fusina got the most first-place votes, but a flood of second-place votes for Billy Sims swung it for the Oklahoma back.

"I was a little disappointed that Chuck could get the most votes for first place and not win it," the coach said. "I'm not sure that's the way it ought to be." He told his audience:

"We congratulate Sims and wish him luck, but we know who we

think is the greatest player in the United States today. Chuck started 30 games and we won 27. We lost to Pittsburgh's national champions one year. We lost to a great Notre Dame team that won the national championship a year later. We lost to a fine Kentucky team last year in a game when I did a very poor job of coaching. We were ahead, 10-0, and I underestimated them."

## Proper Applause

Paterno's audience applauded at all the proper places. Curiously, by far the loudest burst was in response to the statement: "I am not interested in coaching the New York Giants."

Uninterested in pro ball, Paterno is interested in politics and has even toyed with the idea of running for office. Speaking as a political creature, he seemed to be saying: "If nominated, I will not run; if elected, I will not serve." Still, even though they can't have Paterno, all is not necessarily lost for the Giants. In 1972, when Joe turned Billy Sullivan down, the Patriots settled for the man whose Oklahoma team beat Paterno's team in the Sugar Bowl — Chuck Fairbanks. The Giants should be so lucky.

## U.S. Reaches Semifinals In Federation Cup Tennis

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1 (UPI) — The American trio of Tracy Austin, Chris Evert and Billy Jean King today defeated France, 3-0, to set up a confrontation with Britain in the semifinals of the Federation Cup tennis tournament.

Britain, playing without Sue Barker in singles, defeated Czechoslovakia, 2-1. The other semifinal was set up when Australia beat the Netherlands, 3-0, and Russia ousted Romania, 3-0.

Austin defeated Frederique Thiabault, 6-4, 6-3. Evert defeated Brigitte Simon, 6-2, 6-2, and King and Evert dropped the first set of their doubles match to Francoise Durr and Gail Lavern before going on to win, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Virginia Wade, the British team captain, again rested Barker from the singles in a bid to restore her confidence after she stripped a groin and back muscle in her opening match of the tournament.

But it was Wade who, after winning the first set 6-3, wilted under Regina Marikova's powerful attack as the Czech raced through the next two sets, 6-3, 6-4, to level the singles. Wade called in Barker for the crucial doubles and the Britons downed the Czech pair of Renata Tomanova and Hana Mandlikova, 8-6, 7-5.

Australian Kerry Reid defeated

Pole Vault Mark Judged

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 1 (UPI) — A possible record pole vault of 15 feet, 8 1/2 inches last May by Mike Tully, disallowed because the bar was accidentally knocked off after the jump, will be considered by the International Amateur Athletic Federation for approval as a world mark, the Amateur Athletic Union announced.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	12	4	484
Washington	15	7	482
New Jersey	10	10	465
New York	12	10	464
Boston	5	14	428
Central Division			
Atlanta	12	7	471
Los Angeles	10	10	468
San Antonio	10	11	476
New Orleans	10	14	417
Dallas	10	10	465
Cleveland	7	14	416
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	12	4	480
Denver	10	10	455
Portland	8	12	451
Minneapolis	10	10	450
Chicago	6	14	427
Pacific Division			
Seattle	14	4	478
Phoenix	17	7	468
Los Angeles	8	12	462
Portland	10	10	465
Golden State	12	10	448
San Diego	11	15	423

## The Irish Hospitals Sweeps

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## Rose Rejects Offers From Mets, Phillies

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT) — Pete Rose took his traveling auction to Philadelphia yesterday but unexpectedly rejected a \$1.8-million offer from the Phillies a few hours after he had turned down \$2 million from the New York Mets.

"It's going up like a mountain," the 37-year-old third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds said as the bidding escalated. "I'm only halfway up, and still going."

The auction for Rose, the most hectic since the Yankees signed Catfish Hunter nearly four years ago, raced past two milestones without satisfying the switch-bidding free agent. First, the Mets' board of directors authorized a salary of \$600,000 a year for three years plus a front-office job later. Then the Phillies, who supposedly had the inside track, offered \$600,000 a season for three years.

Both bids were the highest ever for those teams, but neither scored. So Rose continued to sell his services and charisma in a market that reportedly included offers as high as \$1 million a year from the Atlanta Braves, Pittsburgh Pirates and St. Louis Cardinals of the National League and the Kansas City Royals of the American. And the offers were being sweetened with business connections that ranged from a beer distributorship to breeding horses.

The object of all this courtship was the barrel-chested "Charley Hustle" of the Reds for the last 16 summers, a man who ranks ninth on baseball's career list with 3,164 hits. He played out his option this season with the Reds, who were among the dozen teams that entered the bidding after the third annual free-agent draft.

After his meeting with the Phillies yesterday, Rose supplied his status report: "I don't think there is a front-runner. We're down to four — three in the National League and one in the American — and I've said all along I'd like to stay in the National League and beat Stan Musial's record." He meant Musial's mark of 3,630 hits, a record that Rose has called his ultimate goal in baseball, meaning he would like to beat him.

## Orr Wins Patrick Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP) — Bobby Orr, the only defenseman in National Hockey League ever to win a scoring championship, has won the 1979 Lester Patrick Award for outstanding contribution to hockey in the United States.

DETROIT RED WINGS—Sent Terry Horner, defenseman, and Blaine Skare, center, to Kansas City of the Central Hockey League.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Announced the retirement of Don Ashby, forward. Sent Ron Wilson, right wing, to New Brunswick of the American Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Assigned Ken Linemeyer, center, to the minor leagues of the American Hockey League.

LOS ANGELES AZTECS—Announced a working relationship with the Arsenal Football Club of England.

COSMOS—Wanted Vito D'Amico, midfielder.

## NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
NY Islanders	14	3	38
Atlanta	15	2	38
NY Rangers	13	4	38
Philadelphia	12	4	38
Smythe Division			
Chicago	8	5	27
Vancouver	9	12	20
St. Louis	5	16	17
Colorado	4	15	17

## Wales Division

Wales Division			
Montreal	10	2	22
Los Angeles	9	3	22
Buffalo	6	10	17
Washington	4	15	14

## Adams Division

Adams Division			
Boston	12	3	19
Toronto	10	4	28
Buffalo	8	11	22
Minnesota	5	14	12

## Theater's Results

Theater's Results			
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0			
Detroit 4, Buffalo 3			

## Friday's Games

Friday's Games			
Minnesota at Atlanta			
Pittsburgh at Washington			
Detroit at Vancouver			

## WHA Standings

WHA Standings			
Cincinnati	12	8	36
New England	11	7	36
Buffalo	10	9	36
Winnipeg	10	9	36
Edmonton	11	8	32
Birmingham	8	11	29
Indianapolis	3	14	0

## Friday's Games

Friday's Games			
Birmingham at Indianapolis			
New England at Edmonton			
Cincinnati at Winnipeg			

Dave Twardzik of the Portland Trail Blazers loses the ball between Campy Russell and Austin Carr of the Cleveland Cavaliers during the first quarter of last night's 98-97 victory by Portland.



